"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, slight temperature change; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,901. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON BACKS AMENDMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Victory on House Vote Today Expected as Result of His Belated Conversion.

CONFERS WITH DEMOCRATS

Then President Throws Support to Resolution "as an Act of Justice."

DEMOCRATS WERE ALARMED

Feared Reprisals at Polls in Suffrage States—House Republicans in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Wilson this evening came out squarely for the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution giving women the right to vote throughout the Union. Although there had been indications of a change of mind on the part of some of those close to the President, who had maintained with him that the question of woman suffrage should be left to the determination of each State individually, the announcement of the President's adherence to the amendment came as a great surprise, even to some of the leaders of the National Woman Suffrage Association who conferred with him immediately after New York State adopted woman suffrage and who, so it became known tonight, came away confident that ultimately they would have Presidential support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The President's change of heart was made known through a brief statement handed out in typewritten form at the White House and credited to Representative Raker of California, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage. This statement was issued immediately after the Democratic members of the Suffrage Committee had conferred with the President for an hour. The statement read:

"The committee found that the President had not felt at liberty to volunteer his advice to members of Congress in this important matter, but when we sought his advice he very frankly and earnestly advised us to vote for the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world."

Democrats Feared Overturn.

The announcement of the President's support of nation-wide suffrage for women came on the eve of a definite and final vote on this important question in the House of Representatives. The House had agreed to vote tomorrow on the resolution providing for submitting to the States the constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women. It will take a two-thirds majority to adopt the resolution of submission, and, as opposition had developed, mainly among Southern Democrats, who are powerful in number and influence in the lower body of Congress, there was a strong probability that the measure would be defeated. From a political viewpoint matters were brought to a crisis this week by decarations from the Republican side of the House that after a canvass it could be said that the resolution would receive the overwhelming support of Republican Representatives.

Democratic Congressmen from suffrage States became alarmed over the situation. They feared that if the resolution were defeated by Democratic votes women who possessed the voting franchise would go over in droves to Republican candidates in the Congressional elections next November. The agitation among the Democrats became so marked that their leaders felt that some action should be taken to counteract the effect in the political campaign this year of the charge that the Democratic Party was responsible for keeping women from expressing their preference at the polls. It was said that women in New York State were preparing to vote against Democratic candidates for Congress because of their opposition to the suffrage Constitutional amendment.

Republican Caucus Acts.

The New York Republican delegation in the House held a conference on the subject yesterday and twenty-three of the twenty-four present agreed to vote for the resolution for submission. Late tonight, after a three hours' session, the House Republicans decided to support the resolution.

It was the panicky feeling on the Democratic side of the House, particularly among the membership from States where women vote, which permeated Administration quarters, that brought about the conference this evening. It was felt that some decision should be reached by the Democrats as to party policy before the Republican caucus came to a determination to stand by the cause of "votes for women."

It was this situation that prevailed in the Democratic ranks when the Democratic members of the Suffrage Committee of the House called on President Wilson this evening. While the statement attributed to Representative Raker indicates that the conference had been held at the initiative of the committeemen, some of the latter stated after they left the White House

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD. Trains will leave Washington promptly at following time without waiting for connections: Trains 85, 2:30 P. M.; 53, 9:00 P. M., effective Jan. 13th; Train 87, 7:15 P. M., now in effect. Information and Pullman reservations, 1185 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

YOUR INCOME TAX problems solved by experts in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

General Staff for Navy Is Created by England

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The changes in the Admiralty which were expected to follow the recent replacement of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe by Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss have now been effected, and what will in effect be a Naval General Staff will be created, though probably without any radical tituiar change in the composition of the Admiralty Board.

In making the new appointments, which have not yet been officially announced, no regard has been paid to seniority, but rather to the selection of officers who during the war have shown themselves to possess the necessary qualifications for staff work.

Under the new arrangement of the staff, operations are divided into three departments—operations in home waters, operations overseas, and trade protection operations. The First Sea Lord will be Chief of the Naval Staff, responsible for the large questions of naval policy, his position corresponding to that of the Chief of the Military Staff. It is understood that the composition of the new board will be published almost immediately.

GARFIELD REJECTS HYLAN'S COAL PLEA

Believes Railroads Are Solving City's Problem and Refuses Priority Order.

ADMINISTRATOR CRITICISED

Attacked in Committee and National House—Drastic Rule to Meet New England Crisis.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, yesterday refused to issue priority orders to assure New York City 1,500 cars of coal a day, as Mayor Hylan requested on Tuesday. Following the receipt of this refusal and a report that Dr. Garfield believed the railroads were solving New York's fuel problem, A. H. Wiggin, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York State, sent Dr. Garfield a telegram asking him to change his attitude and calling the situation here "most desperate."

At the same time A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, gave out figures to show that there were standing at tidewater yesterday morning more than 800,000 tons and enough within forty-eight hours haul to bring this total up to more than 400,000 tons.

It was announced at Mayor Hylan's office yesterday morning that Dr. Garfield had refused to issue the priority orders for New York on the ground that it would interfere with the railroad situation. At the same time the priority order that 500 cars of coal must go to New England every day stood unchanged. This is the appeal Mr. Wiggin then sent to Dr. Garfield:

Situation continues serious. Many sections of the State are suffering acutely. Many complaints have been received regarding the priority order given to New England, which interferes with contracts and deliveries in this section. Situation in Greater New York continues most desperate. Searles gives me the following figures on bituminous: One hundred and fifty cars less received than has been dumped in last twenty-four hours; total dumped yesterday, 32,000 tons. This is about one-half the needs of this port. Anthracite figures show from Jan. 3 to Jan. 8, inclusive, 727 cars per day dumped. One-fourth of this is for New England ports. This is giving Greater New York only 21,000 tons a day, less than one-half its requirements.

If Mr Wiggin's figures that New York port's needs are 64,000 tons of bituminous a day and more than 42,000 tons of anthracite, or a total of more than 106,000 tons a day, are correct, then the railroads have not hauled and are not hauling enough coal and dumping enough coal for the port.

The report made by Mr. Smith to Mr. McAdoo of the condition at 6 A. M. yesterday showed these figures:

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Dumped	47,400	32,800	80,200
In barges	20,580	17,450	38,030
In cars	150,000	83,600	233,600

The figures of the coal dumped in the twenty-four hours up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning mean the coal available for towing to New York yesterday. This would be about 25,000 tons below Mr. Wiggin's figures for the normal. Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, said

Continued on Page Three.

INCREASED RATES FOR SOME ROADS IN M'ADOO PLAN

Commerce Board Expected to Study Readjustment and Report to Director General.

WAGE INCREASES ASKED

Anderson Opposes Stipulation of Reversion to Owners as Favoring Stock Manipulation.

STEEL TRADE ASKED TO AID

A. H. Smith Requests J. A. Farrell to Arrange for Recommendation of Service Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Among the problems which Director General McAdoo will have to tackle in the near future, it was learned today, will be a general readjustment of the railroad rate system, involving material increases in many cases, and an impending request for higher wages by nearly all classes of organized railroad labor. Many pending wage disputes will be transferred to the Government from railway executive boards. All these wage matters probably will be dealt with through investigating boards.

Officials in close touch with the railroad situation in its new aspects say that many rate revisions will become necessary now that Government operation has removed competition on which rates heretofore have been largely based. The Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to undertake within a few weeks a special study of rate readjustments for presentation to the Director General.

The commission's attention has been called to a number of abnormally low rate schedules caused by competiton between railroads whose rivalries have now ceased. Temporarily railroads have been left free to conduct their own rate questions, and since the Government assumed control a number of applications for increases have been received by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No Strikes Contemplated.

Strikes are not contemplated by any labor organization, it is said, and wage questions will not be put up to the Director General as demands. The labor leaders are represented as not seeking to take advantage of Government operations to press for more pay, but rather as pointing out the necessity of wage increases to keep employes from being attracted to other industries.

Up to the present the only general demands for wage increases considered by Director General McAdoo are those presented by the four railway brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union, whose President, S. E. Heberling, conferred with Mr. McAdoo today. The brotherhoods' case will be investigated by a board of four to be named by the Director General tomorrow, and he also may ask this body to inquire into the switchmen's demand, which now is being considered by a committee of railway executives representing all roads.

The Director General announced tonight that he expected to name railroad directors for certain sections of the country to assist him in administering Government operation, but said he had not determined how many would be appointed nor what territory each director should supervise. It is considered probable, however, that not more than six or seven will be named. Mr. McAdoo said specifically that he did not plan to name State directors. Thousands of applications for positions as State railroad supervisors have been received within the last few days.

Favors After War Control.

George W. Anderson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and author of the Administration Railroad bill, declared firmly this afternoon that the section of the bill which provides that the railroads shall not revert to their owners until Congress shall so provide must not be amended. Commissioner Anderson appeared as a witness before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Representative Montague of Virginia, objecting to the provision of indefinite control after the war, asked if it were

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21 British Ships Were Sunk by Submarines Last Week

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British Admiralty reports the sinking in the last week of eighteen merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over by mine or submarine, as well as three merchantmen under that tonnage. Four fishing vessels also were sunk.

The week's arrivals were 2,085 and the sailings 2,244. Eleven merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—One French merchantman of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine in the week ended Jan. 5. None under that tonnage was lost.

The Admiralty report of Jan. 2 gave the sinkings of British merchantmen for the preceding week as twenty-one, eighteen being vessels of 1,600 tons or over. This was a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve, eleven of the vessels being of more than 1,600 tons. Thus the increase in the submarine sinkings has been maintained in the last week.

SHIP BOARD VOTES BIG HOUSING FUND

Will Expend $1,200,000 at Once at Newport News at Senators' Urging.

POLICY TO BE EXTENDED

Board Diverts Material from New York Owing to Lack of Freight Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Immediate expenditure of $1,200,000 to provide housing accommodations for shipyard workers at Newport News was decided on today by the Shipping Board after a Senate sub-committee had presented the urgency of the situation. Housing facilities will be provided at other plants engaged on Government work as soon as possible after Congress passes a bill now pending providing money for the purpose.

The sub-committee appointed by the Senate Commerce Committee, investigating shipbuilding, took up with the board the subject of housing workers at Newport News after Homer L. Ferguson, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, a witness at the inquiry yesterday, had declared his yard could take on no more men until housing was obtained.

The inquiry continued today with Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations for the Board, on the stand. Freight congestion at New York, Mr. Carry said, had greatly delayed sailings, and the board now was diverting much material to Southern ports. Lack of coal for bunkers, too, he said, had slowed up overseas transportation.

In executive session Mr. Carry outlined the Shipping Board's policy respecting the furnishing of vessels to the Allies for transportation of their goods and gave the committee the number of Government ships now operated by the army and the navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Conditions in all the shipbuilding plants along the Delaware River are being investigated by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, meeting in this city. The board, a Federal body, recently completed an extensive investigation along the Pacific Coast.

A big percentage of the merchant ships which the Government expects to be the deciding factor in winning the war are now being constructed along the Delaware, which is skirted by more shipbuilding yards than any other river in the country.

Standardization of wages and piece work pay throughout the country for shipbuilders is the aim of the board.

CRIME IS RAMPANT IN PETROGRAD

Burglary, Robbery and Murder Common—Food Supply Is Giving Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"Starvation seems to be staring us in the face. Bread riots may occur at any moment. We receive the small quantity of three-fourths of a pound of black bread per head for two days. Workmen, soldiers, and other privileged persons receive more. Some days we get none at all, and have to make shift with a few potatoes, which are also getting scarce and dear.

"Flour and the various grains which used to be so abundant in this granary of Europe it is quite impossible to find, unless some occasion offers for secret purchase at ruinous fancy prices. Black and sometimes dark brown bread is doled out by card system—sticky, gritty stuff, only half baked, composed of millers' refuse mixed with straw, of the consistency of putty, and looking very much like it. Meat is a rare luxury. The poorest people—not the factory workers, who are receiving enormous wages—sometimes buy roots of cow horns and stumps of tails. Horseflesh is in common use.

"Burglary, robbery, and murder in most audacious forms prevail to an extent hitherto unknown. Men and women are stripped of overcoats and shoes in the streets. At night armed marauders in military uniforms enter houses under pretext of official searches and perquisitions. Thieves in stolen motor cars hold up persons driving in sledges.

"Printed notices with the stamp of the British Embassy issued to British residents by the Consulate, stating that their holders are under the Embassy's protection, seem to have little effect. The other day an armed band entered an Englishman's apartment while he was at home and appropriated 11,000 rubles. Crowds of British subjects who are returning to England visit the British Military Control Office and the British Consulate daily for passport visés, and many old-established British industrial enterprises here have been liquidated or sold, as it is quite impossible to put up with the ignorant control and exorbitant demands of the Russian workmen."

CHU CHIN CHOW.
The Biggest Success in New York.
Next Mat. Sat. Manhattan Op. House.—Advt.

INCOME TAX MADE EASY for everybody to understand in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

BRITISH LABOR FOR WILSON PROGRAM WHICH HEARTENS ALLIED CAPITALS; TROOPS URGE TROTZKY TO BE FIRM

PLEA BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

Men in Trenches Tell Delegates They Oppose a Shameful Peace.

TROTZKY REASSURES THEM

"We Did Not Overthrow Czar to Bow to German Imperialism," He Says.

NEGOTIATIONS ON AGAIN

Teutons Hold Separate Conference with Ukrainians—Mobs in Germany Clamor for Peace.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.—As the Russian Peace Delegates passed along the way to renew the negotiations with the Germans, the Russian troops in the trenches near Brest-Litovsk cried to Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister:

"Be firm. Don't make a dishonorable peace."

Trotzsky replied:

"We did not overthrow the Czar to bow to German Imperialism."

A dispatch, detailing this and other important facts, was received at the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevist headquarters, this afternoon. The tenor of the dispatch indicated that the Russians would continue to insist upon the transfer of the conference to a neutral State in order to gain more publicity, which the Russians consider extremely important.

The Bolshevist headquarters is receiving by telegraph the comments of the German press, among others that of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which, in an editorial, declares that Germany should not hesitate to move the conference elsewhere, as the question of place was no rock on which to break off this most important conference.

Peace delegates of Ukraine conferred yesterday at Brest-Litovsk with the Bolshevist delegates, and reached an agreement whereby the Russian authorities consent to consider Ukraine an independent factor in making such terms as its leaders deem advisable with the Germans.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—The leaders of the delegations representing Russia and the Central Powers held a preliminary discussion yesterday, disposing of questions of procedure, a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk reports. The meeting was attended by Leon Trotsky, Bolshevist Foreign Minister; Dr. von Kühlmann, German Foreign Minister; Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Talaat Bey, Turkish Grand Vizier. A plenary session of the delegates was arranged for this morning.

Later, represetnatives of the Central Powers held a conference with the Ukrainians.

Peace Riots in German Cities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—According to a Geneva dispatch to The Daily Express the Démocrate of that city learns from Stuttgart that when news of the interruption of the Russian peace negotiations became known in Germany serious riots took place in the principal towns, especially Berlin, Cologne, and Munich.

The rioters marched through the streets on Saturday shouting, "We must have peace!"

KAISER POSES AS HUMANITY'S CHAMPION

Always Has Upheld Principle of Peaceable Co-operation of Peoples, He Tells Poles.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—Referring to himself as having been throughout his reign the champion of the principles making for the welfare of humanity and peaceable co-operation of peoples, Emperor William gave assurance of full support to the delegation of the Polish Regency Council which he received a day or two ago, a Berlin dispatch says. In reply to the address presented by the delegates, who expressed gratitude for the restoration of the independent Polish Kingdom, the Emperor said:

"It is a sincere joy to me to be able to greet you, as the appointed representatives of the Polish State, in my capital. I gather from your words, with lively satisfaction, that you see in the acts carried out by my exalted allies and myself fulfillment of the long-cherished desire of the Polish people for re-establishment of the independent Polish kingdom and that you believe you will be best serving your fatherland if in common with the German Empire and Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, you pursue the aims which guarantee the weal of humanity and peaceful co-operation of peoples.

"As against the calumnies of the enemy, I feel grateful that my unremitting efforts in my reign of nearly thirty years to be the champion and protector of these principles will meet with deep sympathy on your part.

"May it be granted to you, gentlemen, in successful labor to give the Polish State foundations which will guarantee its further peaceable development as an element of order, progress and civilization. You may hereby be assured of the full support of myself and my Government."

HOW MUCH INCOME TAX you owe—when and where to pay it—all made plain as day in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

Reveals Austro-German Agreement to Hold Alsace, Regain Colonies, and Make Balkan Annexation

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Reuter's Agency learns from a Czech source that the Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, arrived at an agreement in December whereby Austria-Hungary engages to support the German view regarding Alsace-Lorraine and the German colonies, and Germany engages to support the Austrian view preserving the integrity of the Dual Monarchy and the Austro-Hungarian aspirations regarding the Czechs, Southern Slavs, and other nationalities, namely, that no rights be granted to the various nationalities except in a lawful way which will not permit those peoples to separate from the monarchy, and also that after the war Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia shall be annexed to Austria-Hungary, but preserve their outward autonomy.

Concerning other war aims, Germany and Austria, according to this information, agree to study them in common, and, in the event of disagreement, each reserves freedom of decision. Finally, Germany consents to the Austrian solution of the Polish problem.

BERLIN SURPRISED OVER HENDERSON

British Labor's Support of Lloyd George's Speech Comes as a Blow.

SEE PROGRAM OF CONQUEST

Socialists Assert British Premier Violates Their Policy of Self-Determination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—The general view of German public opinion and the German press is that Premier Lloyd George's terms are absolutely unacceptable, but Henderson's approval of the terms comes as a blow. It is learned here that one of the most prominent Socialists expressed himself in the Reichstag lobby yesterday as follows:

"We would never consent to such a one-sided arrangement as is proposed in Lloyd George's program. The resolution adopted by our party yesterday that we are determined to resist energetically all attempts at the improper use of the right of self-determination for purpose of veiled annexation must certainly apply to Lloyd George's intentions, especially concerning Alsace-Lorraine, certain parts of Austria-Hungary, and the German colonies, to say nothing of his attempt to pick Turkey to the bone."

Owing to the intense interest taken in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the ensuing differences, a large number of members assembled in the Reichstag, though there was no plenary session, only the main committee holding meetings. Lloyd George's speech aroused such angry resentment that even the antagonism between the Conservatives and the majority party caused by the Pan German intrigues against the latter and against the government seemed obliterated.

Fears "Strangling of Germany."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent says that in whatever way Lloyd George's program is viewed, the general opinion in Germany is that it would mean the strangling of Germany for an indefinite period and England's world domination. The paper hopes that the Premier's speech will have a good influence on the political differences in Germany.

"We know how we stand," it says, "and those not too blind will once and for all recognize the value of the words of this Minister, who hitherto always protested that he did not wish to wage an offersive war."

The paper says that it is natural that England should want a democratic Austria, but asks why she is so interested in the South Slavonic States, asserting that the interest proceeds from a desire to interfere in Austria, and that for the same reason an independent Poland is greeted with sympathy in England.

It is remarkable, says The Gazette, that Lloyd George should make such an important speech to English labor leaders, who approved it, as Henderson's utterance shows. The paper considers that the fact that Henderson uses the "worn out" phrase "destruction of Prussian militarism" indicates that England labor, in so far as it is represented by the unions, approves the imperialistic program of the present cabinet. It calls Lloyd George's announcement of war aims world treachery to democracy, to which the attention of the Socialists of the whole world should be called, asserting that English labor is also to blame.

"When will the generous idealists, who are plentiful among the French and Russian Socialists," the Gazette asks, "finally learn that they are being made tools of by English labor? No common bond of interest exists between English laborers and those of Europe. The English workingman is just as interested in exploiting the world as the capitalis class. He thinks imperialistically, and all his phrases about a democratic peace are catchwords.

"It is well for us that the man who speaks is vanquished, and, thanks to our weapons, will remain so. It is well for us that the world will be divided anew, not according to empty, sanctimonious, humbugging phrases, but upon that most ancient principle of might

Continued on Page Two.

IF YOU EARNED $1,000 last year you must make an INCOME TAX return. Learn just how to do it in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR NO PEACE BID

Officials Doubt if President's Speech Will Draw Reply from Foe Now.

BUT MAY HEARTEN RUSSIA

Reference to Alsace-Lorraine Expected to Strengthen Berlin War Party at First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's restatement of war aims has not paved the way for any peace negotiations in the immediate future, in the opinion of officials best qualified to judge. His address delivered before the Congress yesterday is regarded as the final word to Germany and her partners to take it or leave it, as they see fit.

This means that the Central Powers now know or will know soon in definite form the things that the Allies have set out to achieve and that it is the intention of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to fight for those declared objects until the very end.

There is little if any expectation here that Germany will construe the President's declaration as affording an opportunity to initiate conversations looking to peace parleys. In some quarters it is suggested, but not with any indication of confidence, that Germany might interpret the President's terms as the maximum demands of the allied nations and thus worthy of being used as a basis for inquiry that might lead to negotiations looking to concessions. But officials well informed as to the situation in Germany and the disposition of the various prominent elements in the Reichstag are inclined to the view that the President's outline of war aims will at the outset tend to anger the more important and influential factions and lead them to demand a continuance of the war.

Such German newspaper comment on the speech of Mr. Lloyd George as has reached the State Department furnishes no hope that the German Government is encouraged to hope for peace. The war party is incensed over the terms laid down by the British Prime Minister. It is believed also that the President's statement regarding Alsace-Lorraine will bring many German Socialists into supporting the war party. Officials here believe that the Socialists will be divided over the proposals of the Allies as set forth by the President, and that this condition will have the effect of prolonging the fighting until the German people awake to the realization that the Allies intend to keep up the struggle indefinitely.

Regard Speech as Well Timed.

But there seems to be a general opinion in Washington that the President's address has cleared the atmosphere and made plain to the world that the Allies are fighting for certain well-defined objects which they intend to obtain without regard to cost in men and treasure. It is just as generally believed that the President's address was well timed. It was delivered at the moment when many Germans were beginning to believe that peace was in sight, and a peace that would be based on German possession of much enemy territory. The President has dashed this hope to the ground.

Many officials are encouraged to believe that the constant reiteration of the desire of the United States and the other nations at war with Germany to bring about an end to all wars, a peace based on government for, by and of the people of all the nations involved, ultimately will have its effect on the Kaiser's subjects. They are led to this opinion by the advices they receive of the character of discussion in Germany and the dissatisfaction in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. There is reason to believe that all the allied nations have entered into some sort of an agreement to keep up agitation for the attainment of democratic ideals throughout the world, and in line with this the sentiments expressed by President Wilson and the statesmen of allied countries on many

Continued on Page Two.

IT'S EASY to make out your INCOME TAX return if you follow the OFFICIAL DIRECTIONS in Next SUNDAY'S AMERICAN.—Advt.

BRITISH WORKERS PLEASED

Henderson and Associates Heartily Indorse Wilson in Manifesto.

HAILS VIEWS ON RUSSIA

President's Position in Regard to Freedom of the Seas Not Misunderstood.

CALL FOR GERMAN ANSWER

London and Paris Applaud the Vigorous Statement of American Executive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—British labor has been prompt to indorse President Wilson's statement of war aims. A declaration was issued today signed by C. W. Bowerman, Arthur Henderson, and Henry J. May, respectively representing the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party, and the Co-operative Parliamentary Representation Committee, supporting Mr. Wilson's position unreservedly, and aligning the workingmen's organizations of Great Britain for a continuation of the war in defense of the principles laid down.

The declaration lays stress upon the President's advocacy of open diplomacy in the peace negotiations and upon his references to Russia, which are welcomed with eagerness. It sets forth that the democracies of the world now have a program to which all of them can subscribe.

Text of the Manifesto.

The manifesto reads:

"We warmly welcome President Wilson's authoritative declaration of allied war aims. Within the last few days the whole international situation has been transformed, first by the speech of the Prime Minister to the conference of labor delegates and second by the great pronouncement of President Wilson. The moral energy and breadth of vision exhibited in the latter's address to Congress is particularly evident in his declaration that the peace negotiations when they begin must be absolutely open and that they shall involve or sanction no secret understandings. This is the only kind of diplomacy that the democracies of the world can tolerate. Humanity has had to pay dearly for secret covenants entered into by governments, and we rejoice that Mr. Wilson has so decisively proclaimed the democratic doctrine of open diplomacy.

"The leaders of revolutionary Russia, as Mr. Wilson recognizes, have initiated a new method of diplomacy, the results of which are apparent not only in the knowledge we have of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, but in Mr. Wilson's frank approval of the claim that the Russian representatives have acted justly and wisely in insisting on the conference being held with open doors and with the whole world as an audience.

"British labor will also welcome very heartily Mr. Wilson's expressions of sympathy with Russia's agonized efforts to achieve full freedom. He has responded, as we believed he would, to Russia's appeal for countenance and support by an earnest affirmation of the heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened by which we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to obtain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"Let us take care that this message reaches the ears of Russia. The British democracy desires nothing more earnestly than that the Russian democracy shall be convinced that the whole of the Allies are with them in their struggle for peace and freedom and in their effort to preserve the beneficent fruits of the revolution.

"In our judgment these two declarations of President Wilson in favor of open diplomacy and in support of revolutionary Russia will make his Congress speech one of the classic utterances of allied statesmanship during the war.

Finds No Point of Disagreement.

"In the detailed program of world peace outlined by Mr. Wilson we find no point upon which there is likely to be any disagreement among the allied democracies. His reference to 'freedom of the seas' is to be welcomed on the ground of its lucidity and breadth of definition. It embodies the doctrine of freedom of navigation both in peace and war, except in so far as it may be necessary to close the seas in whole or in part by international action for the purpose of enforcing international obligations violated by any nation.

"With that interpretation of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas to which the Central Powers attach such importance we are all free to agree, and the Central Powers cannot challenge it, if indeed they are sincere in their repudiation of aggressive intentions.

"No other formula that we have seen meets so fully the stipulations that an island power like Great Britain is bound to make to insure its own safety and that of the Empire in time of war. It seems to be a natural corollary of a League of Nations that freedom of nav-

Germans Torpedo British Hospital Ship Without Warning, 3 of 550 Aboard Lost

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel on Jan. 4 while on her way from Gibraltar, it is officially announced. All the wounded were saved. There were three casualties among the crew. The announcement follows:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Rewa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight on Jan. 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lascars being missing.

"She was displaying all the lights and markings required by The Hague Convention. She was not and had not been within the so-called barred zone, as delimited in the statement issued by the German Government on Jan. 19, 1917."

Most of the survivors of the Rewa were landed at Swansea, Wales. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital. The torpedo which sank the Rewa went directly through the red cross painted on her side.

The hospital ship was torpedoed without warning and sank within an hour. According to custom the vessel was lighted up after dark, so that there could be no possibility of submarines mistaking her identity. The torpedo struck the vessel with a terrific crash, and was so effective that there was no chance of saving her. There were 550 persons on board, including 30 bed-ridden and a number of soldiers suffering from malaria.

The lights on the hospital ship were put out by the force of the explosion, and the wounded and sick had to grope about in the dark for their clothing. Many of them were unsuccessful in their quest and had to leave the ship without clothing. While in the boats and on rafts they had little or no protection from the piercing cold wind.

All the patients, the ship's staff and the members of the crew, with the exception of three Lascars who were killed by the explosion, were safely rescued from the boats and rafts. They had hardly left the Rewa, which was sinking on even keel, when the steamer suddenly plunged forward and disappeared. The rescued men were two hours adrift before they were picked up.

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tion must be denied to any nation that violates international covenants for the maintenance of peace.

"We welcome President Wilson's assertion of the moral issues involved in the claim that Belgium must be evacuated and restored. No one single act, as he justly said, will do more to restore confidence among the nations in the inviolability and sanctity of treaties and the obligations, resting upon all nations individually and severally, to maintain inviolate the principles of international law.

Trade Equality Advocated.

"Mr. Wilson's pronouncement in favor of equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to peace is a step in the direction of universal free trade, which, as Cobden insisted, is a necessary condition to universal peace.

"Russia, in the midst of the negotiations which at the moment seem to menace her natural patrimony, will be strengthened by Mr. Wilson's demands that Russian territory must be evacuated and that all questions affecting her must be settled in a manner that will assure her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity to determine her own political development and a sincere welcome into the society of free nations.

"This is a test of the faith of peoples and governments in democratic principles, that they will be willing to agree to recognize the fact and effect of Russia's revolution, and be ready to give her every kind of help she needs to consolidate the revolution and to establish true democratic self-government in accordance with her own peculiar genius for freedom.

"Finally, we may say in a sentence, President Wilson's program is in essential respects so similar to that which British labor has put forward that we need not discuss any point of difference in detail. The spirit of this historic utterance is the spirit to which democracy all over the world can respond, and if it reaches the peoples of the Central Powers, we believe it will reinvigorate the popular movements toward peace in those countries, now under the yoke of the Prussian militarist autocracy, and give their demand for peace a weight and authority that cannot be denied.

"In fact we may say that peace negotiations have been begun and that the world awaits proof that the Central Powers are sincere in their desire to carry them to a conclusion which will be acceptable to the peoples of the world."

Germans Waking, Says MacDonald.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—James Ramsey MacDonald, Socialist and Labor Member of Parliament for Leicester, in a speech at Dumbarton, Scotland, asserted today that the Allies might have hammered Germany for a generation without producing that uprising among the German democracy which apparently already has occurred as a result of Premier Lloyd George's clear statement of war aims.

President Wilson's message, the speaker added, had reinforced this work, and the next step was an international conference at Stockholm. The Labor Party, Mr. MacDonald said, would ask the Government to grant passports for this conference.

The joint labor congress has decided to recommend that the Labor and Socialist Parties of allied nations, including the United States, hold a further conference for the consideration of the allied war aims. It is suggested that the conference be held in London, Feb. 20.

While considering President Wilson's speech to Congress a very fine pronouncement, Henry M. Hyndman, leader of the British Socialists, thinks it took a mistaken view of Germany's present position.

"There is no democracy in Germany at present," said Mr. Hyndman. "Equality instead of mastery is just what the German nation will not accept.

"I think also that the President misunderstands the position of Russia. The majority of the Russian people and a complete majority of the Constituent Assembly are not represented by the Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk or by the Leninite section in Russia. The Russian Social Revolutionary majority is neither disposed to surrender to Germany nor to have German or Bolshevist tyranny at home."

CALMS BRITISH FEARS OF ANY REACTION

President's Address Hailed in London as Full Justification of War Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—President Wilson's address to Congress is regarded here as putting the seal of American approval upon the war aims of the European Allies, as restated in the speech of Premier Lloyd George on Saturday. The necessity for any restatement of war aims for America is a question which America can best determine, but so far as Great Britain was concerned, there is a practical consensus of opinion here that the need was urgent and that it has been met in a manner which completely satisfies all sections of the public.

Frequent reference had been made in public and private to depreciation of the morale with which the British nation went into the war. Three and a half years of war have entailed upon this country an expenditure of effort and sacrifice only now coming to be realized to the full, and the prospect of further and greater burdens to be carried were not the predominant cause of that change of morale, though they naturally contributed to the questioning which prevailed as to the future prosecution of the war. Britain was prepared to wage war to the death, in Lloyd George's phrase, provided it was made clear that the unselfish ends it had in view at the outset had not been lost sight of or distorted.

War weariness played an infinitesimally smaller part in this decline of morale than the suspicion of reactionary influences. The enlightened democracy of Britain looked to America for guidance and assistance, and President Wilson's message has stamped with American approval the objects which the liberal opinion of this country placed in the forefront of its purpose in this war.

Such comment as the newspapers have yet had an opportunity of making indicates whole-hearted agreement with the President's message in its main lines. Here and there reservations are made respecting such points as "freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war," and "removal so far as possible of all economic barriers," but even in these instances it is recognized that the President's program of world peace is a structure based on the formation of a league of nations.

Misgivings regarding the limitation of armaments, in so far as that implies reduction of the British fleet, are corrected by the assurance that President Wilson does not contemplate admittance to the league of nations of a Germany still controlled by that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated Germany's whole policy and which rendered nugatory Britain's overtures to Germany for the restriction of naval armaments.

Sea Power in the Future.

In such a world as Wilson foresees, the reduction of armaments will not be merely a possibility, but a necessity which the democracies of the world will insist upon. On this point The Westminster Gazette says:

"Until we know whether at the end of this struggle we shall be living in a world dedicated to war and warlike preparations or in a world which is honestly seeking peace and civilized progress, we shall not reach permanent or acceptable settlement of the tangle of territorial questions which now confronts us. One kind of settlement belongs to an assumed peaceful world and quite another to a world preparing for the next war.

"Here is our fundamental difference with Prussian militarism. We have no reason as yet to believe that the ruling class in Germany are at all disposed to abandon the system which has made war the chief of their national industries, and until we have such reason we are bound in any settlement to regard insurance against their designs as vital to our safety.

"We can test this in the concrete case of President Wilson's own demand for absolute freedom of navigation alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. In the world to which the President looks forward, combined in an association of nations affording guarantees of political and territorial independence for all States, a world governed by open covenants, disarmed by mutual consent and freed as far as possible from economic barriers, this aspiration could have no terrors for us; but in the fighting world of today it would mean the disarming of sea power without any corresponding diminution of military power on land, to the great advantage of the militarist and powers and the great disadvantage of all others, America included.

"Let us be careful to understand, and to make the enemy understand, that Wilson's proposal depends on an association of nations, which alone gives us a guarantee of peace, and that it would involve the abolition of the submarine, as of all other forms of attack on commerce."

That section of opinion which disbelieves in the possibility of a regenerated world naturally maintains the view that Wilson is an idealist rather than practical, but their arguments are countered by the query, If the end of the war is not to make the world safe for democracy, what is the good of going on with it? Both camps are united for the prosecution of the struggle, and the roots of Wilson's speech strike deep into the aspirations and ideals of humanity.

As The Star says: "The supreme gift of Wilson to the world is the gift of articulating and interpreting its anguished vision of the future. We implore our politicians to emulate the spiritual insight and divination of the greatest American President since Abraham Lincoln."

Berlin Cuts Lloyd George Phrases.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"It would be difficult to have framed a more moving or sympathetic appeal to the best instincts at work, whether among the Russian revolutionaries or in war we must consider the matter in more detail. As matters stand, the English are justified in claiming that by them the true freedom of the seas was won and given freely to the world, nor can we understand what better guarantee is proposed.

"In regard to the proposed League of Nations, we again require information. In the meantime we may accept the idea as an aim for the future, with certain reservations. In any case, it is not a matter with which any country has time to deal at the moment. Under existing conditions the Allies recognize with immense gratitude that America, presented the greatest opportunity to strike for freedom ever given to any nation, is rising nobly to the height of the occasion."

Times Questions Sea Program.

The Times commenting on the Wilson address, says:

"The chief criticism which cautious thinkers among us are disposed to make upon it is that in its lofty flight to the ideal it seems not to take sufficient account of certain hard realities of the situation. We should all rejoice to see some such splendid vision as he beholds actually clothed with flesh and blood. We are all working toward it, according to our lights, but some of the proposals which Mr. Wilson puts forward almost appear to assume that the reign of righteousness upon earth is already within our reach.

"They are admirably adapted to such a system of international right as they presuppose, but they do presuppose what is still very far from accomplishment, and there is a measure of risk that by some enthusiasts this limiting condition may not be understood. Mr. Wilson, for example, desires to establish absolute freedom of the seas in peace and war, except in the event of international action for the enforcement of international covenants. The fulfillment of that desire would be a natural corollary to the creation of such a general association of nations as he contemplates. Meanwhile, the Allies constitute the nucleus of such an association, and we must assume that there is nothing in the President's doctrine to prevent naval States like America and ourselves from resisting such gross breaches of international right as we are now resisting in Belgium."

The Times concludes by saying that the President's address is "a frank and simple announcement of the largest democratic faith, and relization of this faith, as all America sees it, is wholly dependent upon an unmistakable victory for the Allies."

Accepts Outlook for Free Seas.

The Daily News says:

"We can take exception neither to Mr. Wilson's reference to the question of freedom of the seas nor to the prominence he gives it. The phrase has been invested with wholly imaginary terrors and the outcry against its use by Lord Lansdowne and others was well calculated to encourage the belief in Germany that this country was resolved to entertain proposals that might involve some limitation of its mastery of the sea.

"Apart from the fact that the submarine has altered the whole perspective of naval warfare, it is time to recognize that once the principle of a league of nations is accepted such terms as freedom of the seas become meaningless. The seas are free in peace time, as it is. They will be no less free under a league of nations. The blockade is a weapon of war today. It will be a weapon of war under the league of nations, but the weapon then will be used by the league as a whole against some single recalcitrant power, and for that power and for that power only will be stilted free commerce on the sea be restricted.

"So far as there is anything here or in the demand for universal reduction of armaments that will limit the striking power of the British navy, it will be accepted with that loyalty to agreed principles that must form the root and basis of an international society."

Welcome Accord with Premier.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Comment on President Wilson's address on war aims holds first place in the London papers, which welcome it as identical in general meaning with Premier Lloyd George's recent speech to the British Labor Conference. The general view expressed is that it is one of the President's greatest state papers, and embraces a program which can leave no room for doubt in the German mind as the principles for which America is marshaling her vast resources in war.

Some of the papers say that the Germans are only shamming and that their successes in arms have rekindled their old ambition for the domination of Europe. The question is being asked everywhere: "Will the censorship permit all the German people to read President Wilson's message?"

It is not expected that in the present chaos of Russia the President's words can reach the ears of all the Russian people.

Several of the evening papers in their comments observe that the President deals more sympathetically with the Bolsheviki than did the Premier, but it is pointed out that America has not suffered from the Russian collapse as the western allies have.

Under the heading, "The Parallel Offensive—Second Blow," the Evening Standard heralds the President's address as "another notable contribution to the drumfire on the enemy's moral position." It hopes that no opportunity will be lost in future "to rain blows on the system whose creed, in Mr. Wilson's words, is imperial domination."

This paper says that the surrender of the German ruling class may be nearer than some think; therefore the Allies must continue to drive home to the German people the fact "that their sufferings will continue in ever-increasing severity until the Kaiser accepts the principle of right above might."

Lord Northcliffe's Evening News, while of the opinion that President Wilson's declarations regarding the removal of economic barriers and the freedom of the seas need further elucidation, indorses enthusiastically his attitude toward Russia. Summing up, the paper says:

"President Wilson is for a free world on lines indorsed by all the Entente Allies, but it means the surrender by Germany of all her ambitions, and she will need to be in a very chastened mood before the accepts."

The Pall Mall Gazette says President Wilson's message constitutes an effective model of frank and open diplomacy, to which he accords first place in his catalogue of things requisite for the world's peace. It remarks that the strongest German microscope will be taxed to find evidence of discord between his words and those of Premier Lloyd George.

WILSON PLEASES ARGENTINA.

Press Almost Unanimous in Praise of His Message to Congress.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 9.—The Argentine papers comment at length on President Wilson's address before Congress. La Epoca says:

"It is admirable, clear, and convincing, breathing sincerity, justice, and fraternity toward humanity—even toward enemies. It is only necessary to compare this message with that of Count Czernin and the German proposals to see on which side are truth, loyalty, and justice."

La Nacion says that President Wilson's utterances indicate a long duration of the war, as he proposes peace principles which Germany will not accept as long as she can fight.

"It is especially significant," adds the paper, "as showing that the United States intends to intervene directly in the settlement of each and every European problem presented by the war and the future peace, even though these are not necessarily universal problems."

The Argentine newspapers are almost unanimous in praising the message, as removing doubts as to the cause of the war and because it puts the situation plainly up to Germany.

VIENNA VIEW CALMER.

A "Step Forward" Seen in Lloyd George's War Aims Speech.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—A Vienna dispatch to the Cologne Gazette represents Monday's editions of the newspapers of the Austrian capital as commenting on Lloyd George's speech in a rather different vein from the official agency.

While remarking that the papers in question are pacifist, the Gazette's correspondent says that the whole tone of Lloyd George's speech seems to be viewed as more conciliatory than his previous utterances.

The Vienna newspapers regard the absence of "rude personal attacks" as a step forward, and think they perceive a certain approach to the viewpoint of the Central Powers, particularly in the use of equivocal terms in dealing with the most important questions. At the same time they are doubtful whether the speech is fitted to serve as the foundation for immediate negotiations, saying that although it is less rude, the essence of the old war aims is in nowise altered.

Assembly Indorses Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Assembly tonight adopted a resolution indorsing the message President Wilson delivered before Congress yesterday setting forth the war aims of the United States.

STOCKHOLM LEADERS GREET BRITISH LABOR

Sending Huysmanns to Enlist It in the World Working-Class Revolution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Stockholm Conference, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian members of the Organising Committee of the Stockholm Conference send to the organized workers of Great Britain their brotherly greetings.

"We were glad to receive the invitation to the conference at Nottingham, and we are sending our Secretary, Camille Huysmanns, to lay down there the views of the organizers of the Stockholm Conference, these having during several months been in contact with Socialist parties all over the world and being thus able to endeavor to express the aspirations of the working class as a whole.

"The organizers of the Stockholm Conference have a right to claim now that events have confirmed the view of the situation which they have taken since May, 1917. The Stockholm movement took shape and was brought about because of the Russian revolution, but it was in reality the transformation into action of the decisions taken at the international congresses at Stuttgart in 1907 and at Copenhagen in 1910, which decisions at the time were supported even by British workers.

"Its aim was and is to re-establish the International, which by bringing about a general agreement on a democratic program would create lasting peace in Europe. The Stockholm Conference is the idea of the working class itself. It never was, is not, and never will be the vehicle of any Government. It carries on its own aims, which at the same time are the objects of the whole of humanity.

"From the very beginning Stockholm understood that the Russian revolution, which is a revolution for the whole world, could not conclude its work without very severe internal conflicts if it could not within a short time secure an honorable peace. The summoning of the International at Stockholm would have brought to the Russian working class the unity and power which it needed to escape the dangers of separate action and to carry on the fight for a general peace.

"This policy, however, was not understood. The courage of Russia was crushed, and the hope of solution by summoning the International to Stockholm vanished. Thereby Russia was put in extremities. The result of the policy of refusing passports now appears in the dangers which a separate peace must cause and in the spectacle of reaction strengthened, lifting its head in Germany and Austria, while on the west front such a state of balance is effected that the war perhaps will last two or three weary years more before one of the belligerents can hope to have the decisive predominance. This would mean the sacrifice of millions of human lives and hundreds of billions in money.

"Shall the situation be saved? Can the probability of a separate peace be turned into the prospect of a general peace? The possibility of this is to be found in the tactics you have adopted. You have fixed your war aims; you will appeal to the Socialists in the allied countries to agree to these. Thereafter you will propose that your solution of the question shall be the program of the International. Thus you must come to a general conference which will be able to fill this historic task under the presumption that it will not allow the development of events to pass out of its control."

ALSACE DECLARATION CHEERS THE FRENCH

Temps Applauds Wilson for Presenting the Problem as a General Peace Condition.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Only a summary of President Wilson's address to Congress had reached Paris, by way of London up to noon today.

The Temps says it is awaiting the arrival of the full text of the Wilson declarations before commenting on his peace program as a whole. Meanwhile it says of the passage in the address dealing with Alsace-Lorraine:

"It is the first time the President of the United States has declared himself on the Alsace-Lorraine question. We had no doubts as to his sentiments, but we are profoundly glad that he has expressed them. We thank him also for placing the problem on its true ground. In presenting the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine as a necessary condition for a general peace and not merely as a special claim of the French people."

La Liberté says that "a new page had been added to the so many noble and generous pages from the President's pen," and then analyses the address briefly. The paper says the address will show that Germany is full of annexation folly and will refuse to subscribe to it, as even the advanced Social Democrats refuse reparation for the inequity which the Frankfort treaty consecrated.

NEW CABINET CRISIS TALKED OF IN GERMANY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Matin will publish tomorrow the following special dispatch from its Zurich correspondent:

"The German party chiefs have again been convened in special session at the home of Chancellor von Hertling. The National Zeitung affirms that the parties of the majority have somewhat modified their attitude and considered the advisability of not recognizing further the political movements of Dr. von Kuehlmann at Brest-Litovsk.

"This action has resulted in diminishing the confidence in the Foreign Minister which the Reichstag has shown up to now, and in some quarters there is open talk of a new governmental crisis."

GERMAN MIND MUST CHANGE, SAYS TAFT

Sees No Peace Till Masses of German People Give Up Hope for Military Domination.

Ex-President Taft told 2,000 persons at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn last night that he believed peace would not be restored until a change of mind had been brought about among the masses of the German people.

"This great nation has a greater objective in the war than revenge for the murder of innocent American citizens," he said. "That objective is the absolute necessity for ending the military domination of Germany if we are to have peace in the world. We cannot do that unless we work a psychological change in the German people.

"The German people are the subjects of their history. They gained great victories in former wars and the success of German arms completely turned the heads of the German people. Their system of national efficiency known as kultur—described by some learned men as a species of national insanity—gradually grew up in German literature. National morality was eliminated. Their doctrine is that the only State sin is weakness and that State virtues lie in force and power."

The speaker told of the loyalty and good citizenship of the descendants of the Germans who came to the United States under Carl Schurz and other leaders in search of liberty and freedom, and said he believed they were loyal to the "sacred cause of the Allies." He compared their ideals to the militaristic doctrines gradually grafted upon the German people by the "Potsdam crowd," and said that the German people, "tractable as individuals, differed in the mass, under cruel military leaders, as the spirit of an individual differs from the fury of the mob."

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BERLIN SURPRISED OVER HENDERSON

Continued from Page One.

which has governed the world at all periods of its history."

Vorwaerts Rebukes Henderson.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, commenting on Lloyd George's speech, is more interested in Henderson's attitude than in the actual speech, saying that the Premier chose his words all the more carefully because he was talking to the labor party. The paper is surprised and hurt by Henderson's approval of the speech, saying that the German workingmen could hitherto indorse Henderson, but since his latest utterance it is uncertain now much further he will go. It argues that Lloyd George's speech, which was meant to please the labor party, ought to have been able to obtain partial approval from the German labor party, at least on a question such as international organization.

The paper refuses to recognize the Alsace-Lorraine question, saying that if it was wrong for Social Democrats to support the annexation of these States by might it would be a worse wrong to disannex them by might. It remarks on Henderson's statement regarding the destruction of militarism everywhere, asserting that the English Labor Party is adopting a cloak of phrases which covers an English imperialist peace. Germany is the only country, says Vorwärts, where annexationism openly parades the streets. It concludes pessimistically:

"Here was ground on which the labor of all countries should have met to complete the work which could not be finished with the sword or with diplomacy. The resolutions drawn up by the German Social Democratic Party on Sunday could attain world fame if they were only recognized by Russia, England, France and Italy."

Charges Delusion of Labor.

The Mittags Zeitung, commenting on Lloyd George's speech, says:

"It is a mistake to believe that Lloyd George gave way to the pressure of the political pacifists. He had never considered them important enough, but he had too much statesmanlike discernment not to know that in an industrial country during an industrial war the technical and mechanical bases of which are umistakable, what a brusque threat by millions of workers meant. Instead, he humors them and makes them his allies.

"Therefore Lloyd George's speech must not be taken as the repeatedly announced solemn reply of the Entente to Brest-Litovsk, though the latter may now fail to appear or perhaps only individual answers by other Entente members may be forthcoming. The principal purpose of his peace program was simply to comply at least formally with the demands of the workers as to war policy and by pleasingly polished phraseology to persuade them that the contrast between his and their views disappeared. He intended to delude the workers and, having silenced them, to chain them anew to the chariot of war.

"This seemingly new melody was meant for the benefit of English workers, not for us. Lloyd George will not take us to be so stupid, but he reckons with the ignorance of the English workers as to all European problems, while at the same time he knows that the English laborer is not without sympathy for a certain measure of well-masked colonial imperialism which he secretly approves. We, however, know that only the key, but not the melody, is changed; that Lloyd George is attempting nothing less than to mask the whole aims of imperialism with the phraseology of the pacifists.

"As a practical politician, Lloyd George asks more than he really expects. His peace aims appear not on an equal footing, but are arranged in first, second, third, and fourth classes, and that is done from an exclusively British point of view. That explains the vague way in which he speaks of the 'reconsideration' of the Alsace-Lorraine question. The Labor Conference asked only for a plebiscite, and the average Englishman doesn't trouble even about that. That explains why the demands of Italy and Rumania are partly dropped, and the reuniting of the Serbs is not even mentioned.

"But must we conclude from that that Lloyd George is planning to make peace at the cost of his allies? Surely Paris and Rome will be notified that these peace aims are intended only for English workers and that at the conference table England will prove a true confederate.

"Like Carson, Lloyd George demands the evacuation of occupied territory before he will talk peace, and demands that we return everything, while he will not give us anything—not even the smallest colony—not announcing that he will sell us any raw product whatever. But he will generously permit us to retain 'our grand position in the world.' That grand position would resemble very much one made for us by Kant and Beethoven; but we cannot live on grandeur.

"Well, there is one good thing, and that is that peace will not come until after Lloyd George has gone."

Finds Little Change of Purpose.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, Catholic annexationist, says:

"Lloyd George does not usually appeal to the reason but to the feelings and instinct. He can and does achieve positive work, as we, his enemies, must acknowledge, but he lacks political farsightedness and recognition of the great causal connections.

"Hence, it is somewhat surprising to read his latest speech, in which he speaks as a diplomat. We believe the explanation lies in his admission of conversations with Asquith and Grey. He has consulted Mr. Sibyl and obtained illumination. Hence we will not dispute the importance which he himself attaches to his speech.

"The kernel of the whole speech clearly lies in Lloyd George's reference to Britain's willingness to discuss with her allies changes of program consequent upon changed circumstances, such as those in Russia. This means that England is the guarantor of all the promises made in secret treaties between various members of the robber band.

"Naturally, conclusions to be drawn from this statement may be various. Is England's object in declaring her readiness to revise war aims tactical or positive? Is it merely a concession to the Lansdowne group and to the opposition to secret treaties? Is it intended to restore domestic unity or to free England of the charge of prolonging the war endlessly? Is Lloyd George perhaps seeking reinsurance in the event that things go wrong, or does England earnestly desire to suggest revision of war aims to her allies?"

The paper then argues that the speech is proof of the difficulties of the Allies in making their desires accord with their power of accomplishment, and says that the terms as laid dow are in effect the old objectives revived.

"It is simply," says the Volkszeitung, "a deliberate play upon words calculated to deceive."

The paper then enumerates Lloyd George's terms and argues that they spell ruin for Germany as well as Austria, and that his phrase about self-determination is made only to apply to the Central Powers, not to countries in the power of the Allies.

"Unless and until the Entente subject their war aims to thorough reconsideration," says the Volkszeitung, "every attempt of enemy statesmen to convince us of the honorable and upright nature of their intentions will be labor lost. We shall watch with interest to see whether Lloyd George makes serious efforts to improve himself and fellow Landsdowne's footsteps."

In a subjoined paragraph the paper discusses Lloyd George's reference to Alsace-Lorraine. The original text of the speech as cabled to Germany apparently used the word "restoration" instead of "reconsideration" in this connection. "Such finesse carries no great weight," the paper says. "It matters less what he thinks on this point than what the French desire."

Nevertheless the Volkszeitung thinks it is worth while to call attention to this shading of language because of the importance apparently attached to it by the London press. "May their minds be easy," it says. "We cherish no illusions."

Yielding to Military Party.

The attitude of the Reichstag majority toward the Brest-Litovsk "incident" is still not defined. There has been much talk in the press of the formation of a new Reichstag bloc and the rejection of the July 19 resolutions by the majority, but no definite declaration has been made. The Social Democrats have been holding long conferences, and have given repeated assurances that their policy is adherence to the July resolution and self-determination of nations, and have protested energetically against the annexationist policy.

There is undoubtedly a gradual surrendering to the military party on all sides, the military party being now openly identified with the annexationists. The Reichstag has apparently once more proved its impotence by being incapable of any opposition to this current. The National Liberals have declared that in the matter of frontier rectifications in the east and west the military must have the deciding word. The Lokal-Anzeiger talks of a rapprochement of the Centrists, National Liberals, and Independent Conservatives. The Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the Brest-Litovsk incident changes the political situation, and that the parties must finally shake off "the dangerous and aimless 19th of July resolution."

Political differences undoubtedly have been exaggerated by the annexationist party, which hopes to strengthen its position by this means and the Brest-Litovsk fiasco.

The resolution of July 19 referred to in the above dispatch set forth that the Reichstag "labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations," adding that "forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace."

German Pride Is Stung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9.—(Dispatch to The London Times.)—Lloyd George's speech evidently came as a shock to Germans, among whom the illusion had recently been assiduously fostered that the entente was on the verge of breaking up.

Count von Hertling's recent assertion that Germany would not negotiate with Lloyd George "as regarded in many German quarters as equivalent to giving him notice to quit, Germans find it difficulty, if not impossible, to realize that Lloyd George represents the whole British nation and speaks also for all the Allies. They call him the inciter to war, adding "but every Englishman and Frenchman is naturally much more sensible."

Having been assured for three and one-half years that Germany is victor they cannot now understand how Lloyd George can have the audacity to formulate war aims inconsistent with this conception. This is all the more disappointing to Germans since the Russian negotiations were regarded as the beginning of the liquidation of the war. So far as my information goes there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the German Government has abandoned any of its ambitions. Pan Germans like Admiral Von Tirpitz and the Fatherland Party are still in the ascendant, impenitent and resolved to retain everything they hold, while expressing surprise at their own moderation. Lloyd George's speech, therefore, is likely to have a most salutary effect, especially as it receives the support of the British labor representatives as well as the entente governments.

WASHINGTON LOOKS FOR NO PEACE BID

Continued from Page One.

occasions of a lack of intention to destroy the entity of the German people probably will be repeated whenever occasion arises.

From now on it may be expected that every declaration from any authoritative source in Germany or Austria as to the willingness of the Central Powers to enter into peace negotiations will be met by a statement from some authoritative source among the allied Governments. The Allies will continue to point out, it is believed, that they are insistent upon respect for the rights of small States, the restoration of self-government to peoples who are separated by race and ideals from those who govern them, the reduction of armaments, and the other general principles to which the Allies have subscribed, and intend to fight on until these objects have been achieved. There is a feeling in certain influential quarters that the reiteration of these sentiments will have their influence in Germany in time.

How far off that time is nobody here is willing to hazard a guess. Some think it is not far distant, but the greater number are convinced that the war must continue for a considerable period before the beginnings of peace are in sight.

Purposes of the Address.

Washington, diplomatic and administrative, discussed with interest today the President's declaration of war aims. There was a rather general opinion as to what he expected to accomplish by his outline of the conditions for which the Allies would continue to fight, which may be summarized as follows:

1. To assure Russia of the sympathy and support of America, amending a possibly injurious impression which may have been gained by Russians from Premier Lloyd George's references to that country, and to promise Russia, even though she concludes a separate peace with the enemy, the support of the United States in the final peace and in the rehabilitation of the nation.

2. To subscribe, informally, but not the less determinedly, to the treaty of London, which engaged the individual allied powers not to conclude a separate peace, thus removing all possibility of doubt of the intention of the United States to continue in the war until the objects for which this country and its associates are fighting are attained.

3. To inform the German people and the peoples of Austria-Hungary of the minimum and maximum peace terms of the United States, so that they may realize the basis upon which peace can be obtained by them and be able to assess both the justice of their enemies' cause and the imperialistic designs of their own Governments.

4. To remove any apprehension in France, Italy, and other allied countries respecting the attitude of the United States toward their respective claims, France to Alsace-Lorraine, Italy to Italia Irredenta, &c., the doubt concerning the position of America on these questions having been employed by the German Government in an effort to create disunion among the Allies themselves and between the United States and the Allies.

5. To consolidate opinion in the United States, permitting the people to obtain a complete knowledge of the ends for which the country is at war, so that all discussions may give way to effort, and that every soldier may realize not only the broad principles, but the very application of those principles for which he is or may be called upon to fight.

Puzzle Over Word "Should."

There was some questioning among Congressmen of the precise meaning of President Wilson's reference to Alsace-Lorraine, when he said the wrong done to France in 1871 "should be righted," there being an omission of the word "must," which the President employed in regard to the evacuation and restoration of Belgium. But in diplomatic circles this was held to be a distinction without a difference, and other passages in the President's address were cited to sustain this view. "All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored," "a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected," "Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territory restored," "an independent Polish State should be erected," the President said in speaking of other specific cases. Officials declined to comment upon or to interpret President Wilson's statement concerning Alsace-Lorraine, which had been of particular interest in connection with the qualifying statement of Lloyd George, which pledged England to the principle of the "reconsideration" of the annexation of the two French provinces by Prussia. The general opinion here, however, is that President Wilson used the word "should" in a moral sense, the courts having construed the word as appearing in statutes to mean "must."

French officials and diplomats here accepted the President's declaration regarding France and Alsace-Lorraine as a matter of course. A high French authority said:

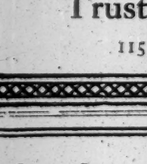
"Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, early in November, in an address to the Reichstag, referred to Alsace-Lorraine as the shield and the symbol of German unity, and added that Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace. His object was to create disunion between England and France and between the United States and the Allies. My impression is that, instead of creating disunion, he precipitated the declarations of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson. Lloyd George undoubtedly had von Kuehlmann's assertion in mind when he made his declaration, and probably President Wilson also.

"Alsace-Lorraine has now become a symbol of the unity of the Allies and America. It will become more and more so, and if public opinion wants a touchstone with which to test the moral revolution in Germany, there is no better one than the question of Alsace-Lorraine. It is a moral, fundamentally, not a political question, a question of simple principle, involving the very loftiest moral issues of this war."

Everywhere it was remarked that President Wilson employed the term "restoration" for "indemnity," but State Department officials, while declining to comment upon the President's address, asserted that where it followed the word "evacuation," restoration might legitimately be construed to have the meaning of reparation. This application of the principle of indemnity, limiting it to restoration of occupied territories, is expected to have no critics in Russia.

"Russia," it was said, "has been told that there is no difference between her declared peace terms and those of the United States. The President has declared America's aims and they are not different from Russia's."

A Monument of Endurance



In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco there stands a monument called The Portals of the Past representing San Francisco as it was before the fire. This monument is made of four columns which stood through the earthquake and fire. The column used in The Mercantile trade mark is a symbol of the enduring strength of the men and resources behind this institution—ample resources, sound management, trained bankers and business men.

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No. 9 11:15 p. m.	Sleepers ready for occupancy 9:30 p. m. Carries through sleepers to Miami, Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Jacksonville. Carries passengers for Savannah, Ga., and beyond only—No coaches.
No. 1 9:30 p. m.	Carries sleepers to Jacksonville, Columbia, Pinehurst. The St. Petersburg and Miami sleepers formerly carried on this train are discontinued. (See Note.)
No. 5 7:30 p. m.	Carries sleeper for Atlanta and Birmingham. (See Note.)
No. 3 9:30 a. m.	Through sleepers leave New York at 12:30 night for Jacksonville and Atlanta.
No. 7 3:15 p. m.	This train is discontinued. Advance bookings have been transferred to No. 1, and in a few instances to No. 9.

NOTE. *Commencing January 13th*, No. 1 will leave Washington at 8:00 p. m. instead of 9:30 p. m., and No. 5 will leave at 6:00 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m.

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INDICTED MILK MEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Five League Officers Surrender to Swann and Are Released on Bail.

BEGIN NEW SUGAR INQUIRY

Food Board Hears of Illegal Traffic in Product Between New Orleans and New York.

Roswell D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, and four other officers who were indicted Monday on charges of violating the anti-trust law of the State by an alleged conspiracy to fix an arbitrary price for the milk supply of New York City, surrendered at the District Attorney's office yesterday. Others surrendering besides Mr. Cooper were Frederick H. Thompson of Holland Patent, N. Y., Vice President of the league; Louis M. Hardin of Sussex, N. J., Treasurer; Albert Manning of Otisville, N. Y., Secretary, and John E. Miller of Thompson, Penn., a member of the Executive Committee. Two others have been indicted, and they are expected to surrender in a few days. When the accused men were arraigned before Judge Wadhams in Special Sessions they pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000 each, which was furnished by a surety company.

District Attorney Swann said that the evidence he had against the league warranted him in asking for trial as quickly as possible. The prosecutor asserted that the fact that the Federal Committee had approved a selling price for the league in advance of the price on which the indictments were found would be no bar to action in the State courts. Mr. Swann declared that the league managers had deliberately broken an agreement made to him to provide cheaper milk for the poor of the city, and while this agreement was pending had obtained Federal approval for increasing the price of the product. This agreement, Mr. Swann said, provided for retailing milk here at 10 cents a quart, and arrangements were under way for its distribution through co-operating grocers, dealers and stores when the producers obtained permission from Washington to raise the price.

It was said that the indictments were based on a selling price of $3.10 a hundred pounds of milk, or at the approximate rate of 7 cents a quart. The Federal Committee allowed the producers to sell at $3.52 a hundred pounds for January.

The Federal Food Board yesterday began an investigation of a report that sugar was being shipped from New Orleans to New York for a number of which the International Sugar Committee and the United States Food Administration had no knowledge. According to the information received by the Food Board, the sugar is being hoarded here by men not connected with the retail or wholesale grocery business, who make a practice of distributing it quietly to members of the retail trade and private consumers at excessive prices. These distributions are said to include clothing merchants, booksellers, and small shopkeepers.

P. A. Johann, head of the Complaint Bureau of the Federal Food Board, examined witnesses regarding this report yesterday. He said their statements purported to show that an illegal traffic in sugar was being conducted between New Orleans and New York. As the result of their testimony, he sent out investigators to interview an east side bookseller who is alleged to have obtained possession of several thousand pounds of sugar through agencies other than the International Sugar Committee, which alone has the authority of the Food Administration to distribute sugar at the present time.

Mr. Johann said the evidence that he had at hand directly bore out the statements made before the Food Board yesterday at the hearing against Michael Rosenberg of 161 Ludlow Street, accused of selling sugar at an excessive price. Rosenberg informed the board that he received five barrels of sugar from an agent who said he got it direct from New Orleans. Rosenberg said he paid 13 cents a pound for sugar and sold it at 14 cents per pound. Rosenberg admitted that his prices did not conform with the Food Administration prices.

The Executive Committee of the Food Council adopted a resolution yesterday urging the Board of Aldermen to grant to the new Commissioner of Public Markets, Jonathan P. Day, funds by which he will be enabled to buy and sell food and fuel for the city in the present emergency. Dr. Day yesterday obtained possession of 600 crates of Spanish onions, which were refused by consignees because they were frozen. Some of the onions were found to be edible and were turned over to settlement centres in the poor districts of the city to be sold at a cent a pound.

Two American steamships arrived yesterday from Cuba, bringing 15,297,750 pounds of raw sugar. The first steamship brought 25,000 bags of sugar from the western part of Cuba, and the second vessel had 22,070 bags from the eastern section of Cuba.

Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, in a statement issued last night, said it was not the aim of his company to put the brokers in refined sugar out of business out of selfish motives. "The announcement that this company would deal direct with its customers," said Mr. Babst, "has had the widespread approval of the trade. We have as yet to receive a single letter of protest from a customer or consumer. The efforts of myself and my associates have been directed against speculation, manipulation, hoarding and wasteful practices in the sugar business. We have sold our sugars at a lower average price than any of our competitors. We have no quarrel with the broker personally. We regard the system of brokerage as nonessential. It is wholly incompetent to provide an equitable distribution of sugar."

In dealing directly with its own customers, the company, Mr. Babst said, was carrying out the policy of President Wilson to keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

INCREASED RATES FOR SOME ROADS

Continued from Page One.

not an implied promise to the people that Government operation or ownership would continue indefinitely. Mr. Anderson admitted this might be true. But, he declared, to create a situation where a bill must pass, say a year after the war closed, returning the roads to their owners or failing to return them, would open an unheard-of opportunity for stock market manipulators and speculators.

"We have taken over," said Mr. Anderson, "the largest business ever assumed by any Government. We have taken a larger property than when we annexed the Philippines. We are operating the roads with an entire disregard for private competitive rights. If we were to turn back the roads after the war is finished, with traffic conditions and habits confused and disarranged, it would mean injustice to many roads and destruction to some. It would mean chaos to the holders of securities."

"This is a war measure; what is the difficulty of setting a definite date for its automatic repeal?" asked Representative Mantague.

"In the first place," answered Mr. Anderson, "this Congress cannot bind the course of future Congresses. Admitted that we need some legislation, we cannot fix the date when any Congress shall desire to effect that legislation. Then, in my opinion, the Congress will not want to have a stop-watch held on it while it deliberates such great questions."

Government ownership members of the committee asked questions which plainly showed their intention of using Government operation as an argument for further control. Although denying that he was an ownership advocate, Mr. Anderson made these two answers to separate questions:

"Oh, of course, the fact that the Government was forced to take railroads over in the stress of war will be used as an argument, and a rightful argument, by those who favor national control permanently.

"Certainly the old status ought never to be re-established."

He was referring in his last answer to the control of property by what he called irresponsible directorates. It was such as they, he said, who had wrecked the New Haven. Never again, he predicted, would investors put their money into railroad enterprises in a large way unless the Government in some way protected them against such boards.

Mr. Anderson submitted an amendment to the Administration bill to determine depreciation and maintenance "by the respective average rates charged on such classes of property during the three years ended June 30, 1917."

President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads was indorsed by Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The railroads, he said, were going to be "good soldiers" and continue to work loyally.

"We consider," he said, "that what has been done has been done because it was the opinion of the Commander in Chief, the President, as necessary, and we are going to work as loyally as in the past. We think the President must have had good reasons for his action and we are going to support his policies to the best of our ability.

"I think the railroads could have done more by voluntary agreement with their own organization if there had been greater Government support in many directions. There is certain assistance, however, that probably could not have been given under private ownership. All the railroads, however, have accepted the situation, and we have no criticism to make."

REQUESTS STEEL TRADE TO SPECIFY ITS NEEDS

A. H. Smith Asks Head of United States Corporation to Co-operate with the Railroads.

An important step in accommodating the capacity of the railroads to the war and business needs of the nation was taken yesterday when A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads, asked James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to effect an organization which would be able to report from day to day during the war on the needs of the steel and munitions industry, and to make recommendations as to the prior service the railroads should render.

The steel traffic situation is a complicated one, involving the movement of ore by lake boats and by rail, the supply of coal, the hauling of steel in the making from one point to another, the assembling of the different parts of munitions, and the transport of the finished product. Along with food and fuel, the transport of steel and its munitions products forms the most important job for the railroads. The needs of the shipyards, of the French railroads, of the army of the United States, and the fighting forces of the Allies must be coordinated in such a way, Mr. Smith and Director General McAdoo believe, that there will not again during the war be stored at Atlantic ports, clogging transportation, 500,000 tons of steel antiquated by the rapid development of modern warfare. Mr. Smith, in the following telegram to Mr. Farrell yesterday, called on him for the aid of the steel men in keeping the transportation machine greased:

Office of Assistant to the Director General of Railroads, Room 3627 Grand Central Terminal,
New York, Jan. 9, 1918.

J. A. Farrell, President United States Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y.:

Will you take up with the steel industries the organizing of such committee or committees as will gather information and furnish me with reliable statistics from day to day or two or three times a week as to what the situation is as concrete as possible at all mills and furnaces in all districts of the eastern territory so that we can convey it to the railroads for coordinated effort to serve what, in their opinion, is most essential? If the information to be furnished us can be put in order as to what is most crucial it would be helpful, assuming that the last on the list is the least essential. Please answer.

A. H. SMITH.

Sends Report to Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. Smith then sent the following report to Mr. McAdoo of his request to Mr. Farrell:

W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

I have asked the steel industries to join in an organization that will designate one man who will speak to us for all of them and who will gather reliable information as to the steel manufacturing situation throughout the Eastern territory and to give us in a concrete form from day to day, or periodically, what the situation is and their recommendation as to what is least required so that the railroads can do the most possible for them in the interest of what is required.

A. H. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's daily report to Mr. McAdoo yesterday showed that the freight situation at Eastern ports was not improving. While westbound freight was cleared up some, the eastbound freight increased by more than 10,000 cars in twenty-four hours. Yesterday's report gave these figures for freight above normal:

	Eastbound.	Westbound.	Empties.
Pennsylvania	22,200	550	400
Erie	5,057	390	...
N. Y. Central	12,336	900	1,816
Balt. & Ohio	10,936	...	...
Other roads	21,200	250	300
Total	72,329	2,090	1,916

Monday's report shows above normal 61,738 cars eastbound, 5,372 westbound, and 2,952 empties.

This emphasizes the need for strenuous efforts next week, named by Director General McAdoo as "Freight Moving Week," to clear up the situation at Atlantic ports. A special suite of seven offices has been opened at the Grand Central Terminal, and a staff of twenty-five men put to work to assist Mr. Smith. They were busy yesterday on plans for the freight-clearing week. Orders were issued to all yards and requests sent to all consignees, who have freight at Atlantic terminals, to work night and day next week to bring the freight situation as near normal as possible.

The movement of freight since the Government took hold of the railroads augurs that much work will have to be done next week to attain the desired result. It also indicates that the increased demurrage charges Mr. McAdoo has ordered to be imposed for failure to unload freight promptly will need to be invoked.

Mr. Smith reported to Mr. McAdoo yesterday that, despite the cold weather Monday in the Chicago district, there was a good movement of stock eastbound from Chicago. He reported that the prospects are for extreme cold weather in the Chicago territory.

Big Reduction in Train Service.

The New York Central Railroad announced yesterday curtailments of passenger train service, which brought the reduction in the service of the system up to a total of 5,000,000 passenger miles a year.

A statement issued yesterday from the offices of the New York Central announced further curtailment of train service. Of interest to New York commuters are the following reductions in suburban service:

No. 471, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 1,038, Grand Central Terminal and North White Plains; No. 473, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 477, Grand Central Terminal and Mount Vernon; No. 445, Mount Vernon and North White Plains; No. 448, Mount Vernon and North White Plains; No. 1,053, Grand Central Terminal and North White Plains; No. 414, North White Plains and Mount Vernon; No. 418, North White Plains and Mount Vernon; No. 1,030, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 486, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 1,036, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 490, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 492, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal; No. 1,058, North White Plains and Grand Central Terminal; No. 496, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal, and No. 498, Mount Vernon and Grand Central Terminal. These trains being taken off means a reduction in service of 7,061 train miles.

Following its elimination of eighty-two trains last Sunday, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad announced yesterday that on next Sunday, Jan. 13, further changes would be made in its schedules. The changes mostly affect local trains, although a number of the more important trains will have their schedules rearranged.

PAY OUR FIGHTERS $100,000,000 A MONTH

Disbursement to 300,000 Officers and Men of Navy Alone Totals $17,000,000.

TWO PAY DAYS A MONTH

Each Man Gets Cash or Check as He Chooses — Machinery Simplifies Accounting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The payroll of the fighting forces of the United States is now nearly $100,000,000 a month. This sum includes pay of officers and enlisted men in the army and navy serving both in this country and abroad, family allotments and compensation for certain services rendered, but does not take into account family allowances paid by the Government toward the support of families of enlisted men under specified conditions, nor does it include any of the special compensatory features of the Military and Naval Insurance act.

Details of the pay received by soldiers and sailors and of the operation of the War Risk Insurance Bureau have been compiled by the several departments for the information of the public. Those relating to the navy were made public tonight by the Committee on Public Information. The others will be made public later and separately.

The committee's statement shows that in December approximately $17,000,000 was disbursed as monthly compensation for the services of some 200,000 officers and men who constitute the uniformed force of the navy. This did not include any amounts that might have been paid under the War Risk act as family allowances or other compensation provided for by that law.

The system of pay in the navy is complicated by a large number of ranks and ratings, as well as financial rewards for special merit and service and allowances made for quarters for officers serving on shore duty. The salaries range from the $32.60 a month paid mess attendants and apprentice seamen to the $833 a month paid to an Admiral commanding a fleet. Added to the officers' regular pay is graduated compensation for length of service and 10 per cent. additional for duty beyond the continent limits of the United States.

Payments to officers and enlisted men are made twice each month, to officers on the 15th and last days and to enlisted men on the 5th and 20th. It is optional with each man whether his payment is in cash or by check on the Treasurer of the United States. On foreign stations payments are made in the currency of the country the ship is visiting at the time of payment, the money being issued and charged at its official or custom house, equivalent in United States currency.

Family allotments of men of the navy are paid by the Navy Disbursing Officer, calling for the writing of some 100,000 checks per month, payable to relatives in all parts of the country. Because of the multiplicity of detail attached to this feature of pay a system of automatic accounting by means of stamping machines has been devised, and a few Government clerks now transact this business.

The law demands that there be on all Government checks the actual handwriting of an official, so all of these checks have to be signed by an employe in the Disbursing Officer's Department. For this an electric duplicating pen is used, the officer putting a fountain pen signature on ten checks by one movement of his hand. A rapid writer may sign 4,000 checks an hour by these means.

GARFIELD REJECTS HYLAN'S COAL PLEA

Continued from Page One.

last night that he estimated the arrivals of anthracite coal in New York City yesterday for New York's use at 17,000 tons. This would be less than half of the normal, according to Mr. Wiggin's figures.

Mr. Smith's report to Mr. McAdoo showed that the 500 cars ordered daily for New England were not being sent there in full. There were 426 cars delivered into New England, 236 cars dumped for New England, and 350 cars in transit for New England.

In a telegram to the Director General of Railroads, Mr. Smith reported yesterday that there was practically a full supply of cars at the mines.

Twenty-four ships waiting at this port for fuel were coaled yesterday. On Tuesday only twelve were coaled. There are still about 100 ships waiting for coal here. The shipping situation shows improvements, for on Sunday there were 155 ships held up here for lack of bunker coal.

Joseph F. Ahearn, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, asked yesterday that priority orders be given for coal for the Bronx, on the ground that New England was getting coal by that means. He said that the Bronx was getting about one-half the coal it needed.

After hauling no coal for twenty-four hours, about fifty cars were sent through the tunnels by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning to Long Island City, and it was said last night that more would likely be sent today. It is the wish of railroad officials to use the tunnels for coal hauling as little as possible. The danger of coal falling from the cars and causing short circuits on the third rail was pointed out yesterday.

It was announced at Police Headquarters yesterday that 995 tons of coal had been collected by the department and that 684 tons had been distributed to 20,715 needy families. In the First Inspection District, Harlem, 134 tons have been distributed to 6,078 families. On the lower east side, which is the First Inspection District, 71 tons were collected and 68 tons given to 2,801 needy persons. Between 300 and 400 persons in that district gave one shovelfull of coal each to the police collections. The owner of a large office building gave fifteen tons in this district.

Marine Superintendent Pollock reported yesterday that ice was piling up in Prince's Bay, shutting in coal barges. He reported that he was keeping Kill van Kull open at all costs. Most of the coal ports serving New York are dependent on the Kill van Kull channel to get their coal to the city.

President Arthur S. Somers of the Board of Education, in a letter to Fuel Administrator Gunnison of Brooklyn yesterday, said that unless the schools were supplied with coal before the end of the week from 200,000 to 300,000 children would be on the streets in Brooklyn alone. Sixty-one elementary schools and three high schools remained closed, the majority of them in Brooklyn, for lack of coal and on account of bursting pipes. C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, estimated yesterday that because of lack of fuel damage exceeding $150,000 had been caused to school buildings.

Charles A. Annett, the Fuel Administrator of Bayonne, yesterday ordered the police to seize twenty carloads of coal at the Central Railroad yards in West State Street.

The Fuel Administrator said that he could give fifteen carloads today to the wholesalers for distribution and five carloads to the small dealers who sell coal to the poor. There were no tags on the cars, it was said. They were part of 100,000 tons of coal which have been lying in the yards for two weeks.

NEW ENGLAND CRISIS CALLED 'DANGEROUS'

Aid Wires Appeal to Garfield for More Coal—Issues Drastic Conservation Order.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The coal situation in New England is "absolutely dangerous and has reached an immediate crisis," James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, telegraphed Dr. Harry A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, tonight. The National Fuel Administration "still wholly misunderstands the crisis here," the message added.

Mr. Storrow said he had just received information that 5,100 tons of coal now loading at Hampton Roads for the Great Northern Paper Company, which manufactures newsprint, had been commandeered for bunkering British steamers.

"We were relying upon diverting two thousand tons of this for hospitals, schools, and other absolutely vital purposes," the telegram said. "Unless the Government will withdraw its order commandeering the coal steamers or instruct me that it wishes most of the newspapers in the North Atlantic coast to suspend publication, I cannot be responsible for conditions in New England. It is absolutely necessary that more coal should be rushed here at once."

Three coal carriers arrived in port today with approximately 21,545 tons of soft coal.

In a public statement Mr. Storrow said it would be at least two weeks and probably three before Boston would get its allotted 500 cars of coal a day by rail.

Drastic measures for the conservation of fuel and light are provided in an order issued today by the Fuel Administrator, applicable throughout Massachusetts, and applicable on Monday next. They include the opening of business houses at 9 A. M., and the closing at 5 P. M., and the closing of theatres, bars and all places of amusement at 10 P. M.

Under the order every night except Saturday shall be a "lightless night" as defined by the United States Fuel Administrator's order of Dec. 15. It is also recommended that:

1—Business for the day end at 5 P. M.
2—Evening activities end at 10 P. M.
3—Many public institutions desirable under ordinary conditions should be closed and others curtailed.
4—Schools should be put on a one session basis as far as practicable.
5—Churches, forums, night schools, clubs, and other religious, educational, and social organizations consolidate their activities.
6—All inside and outside lighting and all heating not covered by specific orders be reduced to the minimum.
7—Factories should arrange their hours to save daylight and to relieve peak load.

Consternation was caused in some quarters when Mr. Storrow's order became known. Literally interpreted and obeyed, it would mean the suspension of publication of morning newspapers and the interruption of other industries which require night work.

GARFIELD ATTACKED FOR COAL SHORTAGE

Made Ohio Conditions Worse, Witness Tells Auditors—Criticised in House Also.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Investigation of the coal shortage by the Senate Manufacturers' Committee turned today to conditions in Ohio, Missouri and the national capital. Suffering and a general disruption of the coal business in Ohio were charged to Fuel Administrator Garfield and priority orders carrying more coal to lake ports than vessels could handle by James B. Dugan, Chief Inspector of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. He said that Ohio officials feared trouble in getting coal this Winter, and that Summer inaugurated a system of supplying the small consumer. The system was working out as expected, he declared, until superceded by the State Fuel Administration.

Mr. Dugan charged that Dr. Garfield "made no apparent effort" for relief and that "common sense" used in issuance of the lake priority order would have prevented much of the trouble. Just before Governor Cox of Ohio seized a quantity of coal to keep certain public utilities from closing and for distribution to towns where people were suffering, the Governor tried to get Dr. Garfield on the telephone, Mr. Dugan said, and was informed that the Fuel Administrator could not talk, but that a "young lady in the office" would speak to him. Governor Cox did not talk to the assistant, but "called the White House."

Frank W. McAllister, Attorney General of Missouri, told the committee investigating coal conditions in his State showed that production this year was reduced about 30 per cent., caused by many miners working only four days a week. As they could earn as much in four days now as formerly in six, and by shortage of cars at mines, prices had doubled, and in some cases trebled, he testified. Wallace Crosley, Lieutenant Governor of Missouri and State Fuel Administrator, gave similar testimony.

More coal ought to New York and Washington this Winter than ever before, but the great population increase has more than used up the surplus, John L. Weaver, local Fuel Administrator, testified.

The Fuel Administration came in for sharp criticism in the House today in debate that preceded the adoption of a bill authorizing the Interior Department to draw plans and report to Congress on the cost of establishing Government fuel yards in Washington and for the storage of coal to be purchased in the Summer at lower prices for use of Government departments.

Representative Campbell of Kansas said people in New York, Washington, and other cities were suffering and dying for lack of fuel because of the Fuel Administration's admonition to consumers last Summer to postpone buying until after Government prices were fixed. Representative Madden of Illinois said the "coal operators are getting rich at the expense of the overburdened taxpayers," and Representative Foster of the same State declared that if the Government could not control prices it should take over the mines.

GARFIELD REASSURES CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—While the request of Mayor Hylan that 1,500 cars or 75,000 tons of coal be consigned under a priority order to New York City in addition to its present allotment will not be granted, the announcement was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield today that definite steps would be taken to supply immediate needs and avert the danger of another severe shortage.

The decision was made today after Dr. Garfield had talked over the telephone with Mayor Hylan and Albert H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for the State. Dr. Garfield said that both officials seemed to him to be satisfied with his attitude.

The situation was gone over thoroughly by Dr. Garfield with A. H. Smith, Assistant Director General of Railroads. Mr. Smith asserted that further priority orders would but add to his burdens and result in confusion of traffic without accomplishing the results desired. He said that he could handle the 500 additional cars for New England provided for by the Fuel Administration, but that an expansion of that policy to include New York and possibly other cities would prove dangerous.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Smith will bend every effort to obtain for New York, without the imposition of drastic orders, a supply which will meet all requirements if enough workmen are obtained to unload the coal cars at the terminals. Dr. Garfield selected W. J. Searles, Deputy Commissioner of the New York Tidewater Commission, as his representative to co-operate with Mr. Smith in regard to the diversion of coal shipments to meet emergency cases.

"Both Mayor Hylan and Mr. Wiggin thoroughly understand my attitude in the handling of this problem," said Dr. Garfield, "and I am sure they are satisfied that nothing will be left undone to provide the needs of New York. We will endeavor to keep a steady stream of coal heading for the city area, and the present indications are that traffic conditions soon will be much more favorably under Government control."

Officials of the Fuel Administration insisted that thehe was a sufficient supply at the New Jersey terminals to meet the immediate needs of New York if the local problem of distribution was solved, and that, with the milder weather, there was an excellent prospect of large additional supplies being available within a very short time.

"Lightless Night" Is Dark.

"Lightless Night" was well observed last night. The State and Federal Fuel Administrations had a large number of inspectors out watching for violations. It was reported that only a few had been recorded. A restaurant in West Fifty-first Street which failed to obey the order Tuesday night was given a warning, and was in line last night.

Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs or irritates.

—the price 15¢

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

WILSON BACKS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Continued from Page One.

that the suggestion for the meeting came from the President.

Those who conferred with Mr. Wilson were Representatives Raker of California, Taylor of Colorado, Cantrill and Kirkley of Kentucky, Brumbaugh of Ohio, Hayden of Arizona, Maise of Utah, Gregg and Jones of Texas, Ayres of Kansas, Linthicum of Maryland, and Carroway of Arkansas.

The President told the committeemen that he felt that, in view of the fact that Great Britain had granted the franchise to women and the general disposition among the Allies to recognize the patriotic services of women in the war against Germany this country could do no less than follow that example. He spoke of having had the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, at luncheon today and of having been told that if the wives of soldiers had not received the right to vote in the recent election, in which Canadian conscription was the issue, conscription would have failed.

In view of the President's attitude and the action of the Republican caucus tonight, no doubt remains that the resolution submitting the amendment to the States will be put through the House by a round majority. Shortly before midnight the caucus adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Republican conference recommends to the Republican members of the House of Representatives that they give support to the Federal suffrage amendment in so far as may be consistent with their convictions and the opinions of their constituents."

In his talk with the delegation today the President not only urged his visitors to vote for suffrage, but he gave them a series of definite reasons why they should do it. And after giving these reasons he authorized them to tell their friends in the House exactly how he stood and why he took such a stand. Briefly, these reasons are:

First—The party platform, which declares woman suffrage to be a question for each State to decide, was adopted before the present exigencies arose—exigencies which make it all-important that the women be allowed to vote. Therefore, strict adherence to that platform cannot now be expected of Democrats.

Second—The President does not regard this as a matter of State rights, therefore it is to be differentiated from the prohibition amendment. He holds that the matter of suffrage is primarily a national question and a constitutional question and has been so decided in frequent decisions of the Supreme Court. Prohibition, on the other hand, in his judgment, is a legislative question and not necessarily national.

Third—The President insists that if the members of Congress believe that the women should have the right to vote they should accept the first favorable opportunity to grant them that right. The manner of application of such a principle, he contends, should not be the main question.

Fourth—A large part of the civilized world is favorable to woman suffrage, many countries having granted it and England having promised it.

Women leaders in both rival suffrage organizations are jubilant tonight over the President's declaration. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"We are thrilled by the President's statement to the delegation of Representatives who waited on him seeking advice about the Federal suffrage amendment. Most of all do we appreciate his setting forth that the passage of the amendment is an act of right and justice at this time to the women of this country and of the world. The President's statement is the most important he has yet made on the suffrage question, and, coming when it does, ranks as a war utterance with the statements of Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, and the Premier of Canada on this same subject."

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Women's Party and leader of the militants who picketed the White House, made this comment:

"It is difficult to express our gratification at the President's stand. For four years we have striven to secure his support for the national amendment, for we knew that it and perhaps it alone would insure our success. It means to us only one thing—victory. Six-sevenths of the Republicans have already pledged their votes. The Democrats undoubtedly will follow their great leader.

"It is only the women who have labored and sacrificed who know fully what victory means, but all Americans must be proud to have our country join the liberal nations of the world in which women share full liberty with men."

This came from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the national association:

"Onward with our President, the great leader of democracy!"

Miss Lucy Anthony, niece of Susan B. Anthony, exclaimed:

"Washington, Lincoln, Wilson!"

MAX MAY RETIRES FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Guaranty Trust Co. Relieves Foreign Exchange Expert at His Own Request.

Max May, who is regarded as the best foreign exchange expert in America, has been temporarily relieved of his duties as Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company. The Board of Directors took this action at Mr. May's request, and it is understood that after the war is over he will be asked to resume his services at the bank.

Mr. May, although born in Germany, has lived in the United States for twenty-five or thirty years and is an American citizen. His superior officers have never questioned his loyalty, and, in fact, were very enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. May's patriotism when questioned yesterday. They said that the bank regretted losing Mr. May, as he had no equal in the foreign exchange business, but that he wanted to be relieved of his duties for the duration of the war, and the board could not see its way clear to deny his request.

Fourteen years ago Mr. May resigned his position with the First National Bank of Chicago to become manager of the foreign exchange department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. In 1908 he was elected Vice President. Mr. May built up the foreign exchange business of the trust company to astonishingly large proportions, his daily transactions having averaged as high as $20,000,000 a day. His total turnover in busy years has amounted to more than $6,000,000,000—a total not approached by any banking institution in the country.

The Guaranty Trust Company has done a very large business with Germany as well as with other countries. At the outbreak of the European war the company's transactions with Germany were particularly heavy, but it was one of the first American institutions to terminate its German connections when this Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Kaiser. All of the foreign exchange business was handled by Mr. May, who is well known to bankers in England, France and Germany. The London bankers particularly have had extensive dealings with him, and they have a high regard for his ability and character. Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, head of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., the largest commercial bank in the world, once remarked that in his opinion Mr. May is "unquestionably the greatest foreign exchange expert in the world."

Weber and Heilbroner

Offer to the Well-Groomed Man
Many Exceptional Opportunities
In Their Present

Annual Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

One does not have to be an expert to appreciate that these clothes cost much more to produce than ordinary ready-to-wear suits.

What values they must now present—at a time when it is being announced that *even the ordinary suits* must bring much higher prices next year!

This sale gives the man accustomed to his expensive tailor an opportunity to test, at minimum outlay, how well he may be dressed in these modern ready-to-wear clothes.

Reductions:

$27.50, $25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$17.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $30, $28 and $27.50 Fancy Suits	24.50
$40, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	28.50
$42.50, $40 and $37.50 Fancy Suits	33.50
$52.50, $50 and $47.50 Fancy Suits	42.50

Sale of Fur Lined Overcoats

The "New Yorker", our special model, plain and heather mixtures, lined with fine quality marmot, with seal muskrat or otter collars. Formerly $95 and $100; reduced to $78.50.

No charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad | 241 Broadway | 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway | 42d and Fifth Avenue

259

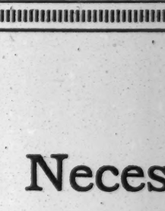
Q. When a Trust Company becomes Executor of a Will, what is its first duty?

A. To "probate" the Will; that is, to file the Will in the Surrogate's Court, and, after notice to all interested parties, to offer proof that the Will was properly executed by the testator—the person who made the Will.

Somebody must settle your estate. To learn what that "somebody's" duties are send for booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway | IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave. | COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY | IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St. | IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System



Half-Yearly Sale

Stein-Bloch Suits And Overcoats		John David And Metric Shirts	
$25 Suits and Overcoats	$18.75	$1.50 Shirts	$1.15
$30 Suits and Overcoats	$24.75	$2.00 Shirts	$1.35
$35 Suits and Overcoats	$28.75	$3, $2.50 Shirts	$1.85
		$3.50 Shirts	$2.65
		$6, $5 Shirts	$3.85
		$10, $9, $7.50	$6.45

THE name of Stein-Bloch has never meant so much in *certified quality* as it means to you in this, my Regular Twice-A-Year Sale of Suits and Overcoats.

Included are my J. D. Model Suits and Overcoats.

Blue and Oxford Suits are not included.

No charge for alterations, if needed.

Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

HERE is your opportunity to buy at greatly reduced prices the best Shirts that our United States produce.

Every neck size and every sleeve length.

Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

A Necessity

The idea that we will eventually reach the point where it will be impossible to sell a vehicle which furnishes quick and economical transportation, either in its present or some modified form is not logical.

People will ride and the vehicle must be supplied.

People will buy motor cars just as they will buy stoves, refrigerators, sewing machines, pianos, watches, clocks, furniture, clothing, boots and shoes; and motor cars will be supplied as required by people who know how.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
FACTORIES:
Flint, Mich.; Tarrytown-on-Hudson; New York City; St. Louis, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.; Oshawa, Can.; Toledo, O.; Bay City, Mich.; Fort Worth, Texas
DISTRIBUTING BRANCHES:
Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Newspaper trains now leave earlier in obedience to orders of the Government. Advertising copy for insertion in The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day previous to publication; otherwise advertisements may be omitted.

NAVY CUTS RED TAPE, M'GOWAN TESTIFIES

Paymaster General Tells Senators Its Purchasing System Is Nearly Perfect.

AGAINST CIVILIAN CONTROL

Secretary Baker Will Appear Today to Answer Criticisms and Discuss Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—How the Navy Department eliminated red tape methods and speeded up the work of equipping its ships and men after the United States went into the war was explained to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today by Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General. Instead of a system of secrecy, said Admiral McGowan, his department, which controls the supply of all equipment to the navy except ordnance, worked on a policy of the broadest "open door" so as to get the most advantageous prices the market afforded.

As opposed to the evidence given before the Senate committee concerning the methods of the War Department, working through the Council of National Defense, the Navy Department system impressed the Senatorial inquisitors as more direct.

Admiral McGowan said that the moment the United States declared war, a survey of the wool market was made by his department, so that the navy knew precisely what supply was available. At once bids were sought from manufacturers and without delay prices were fixed for the wool product and for making uniforms.

"You didn't wait for any supply committee of the Council of National Defense to hand you specifications and then decide what you wanted?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"No, we didn't deal with any organization," replied Admiral McGowan. "The entire responsibility for ordering supplies of clothing, blankets, and food for the navy was in my hands and I went ahead to equip the navy."

"You don't favor having a supply committee do that work for you?" asked Senator McKellar.

Admiral McGowan leaned forward in his chair and replied:

"Absolutely not, Sirs. The navy's system is as nearly perfect as it can be made, the result of twenty-five years of hard study and work. I have to account only to the Secretary of the Navy and the President. I do not have to bother my head about advisers outside my own department. I may listen to advice, but that doesn't mean I have to follow it."

Senator Wadsworth asked Admiral McGowan if he did not think the navy purchasing and that for the army could be co-ordinated.

Admiral McGowan saw no harm in having a triumvirate to confer over supplies to both the navy and army, the third member to be a civilian or an official from the army or navy, but he would not take away from either the army or the navy authority to make its own specifications and do its own buying.

Admiral McGowan was asked if the navy used shoddy in uniforms for its men, as the army does.

"No, Sir, not a bit of shoddy," he replied.

"Why don't you use it?" asked Senator Freilnghuysen.

"Because there's no occasion to use it—there's plenty of wool in the market," said the Admiral.

The Admiral was reminded that experts before the Military Committee had testified that the army was forced to use 65 per cent. wool and 35 per cent. shoddy in its uniforms because of a scarcity of wool.

"Well, we have found all the wool we want," answered the witness. "We went out in the market and got it."

Senator McKellar wanted to know what the Admiral would have done if the Council of National Defense attempted to pick out the firms from which the navy was to buy uniforms and had asked the navy Paymaster General not to sign any contracts except with those firms.

"I'd have refused to consent to any such thing," was the reply.

When asked by Senator Kirby if the navy would object to having its supplies bought by one agency, which would act also for the army, the Admiral exclaimed:

"Decidedly we would object, sir. I ask you, gentlemen, for the sake of the navy, not to interfere with the system that had proven its effectiveness in time of war."

In preparing to close up army clothing questions the committee heard A. L. Scott of Boston, a textile expert on the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense; Lincoln Cromwell, a knit goods expert of the committee, and David Kirschbaum, a Philadelphia manufacturer having army contracts.

Mr. Scott asserted that the Supply Committee's system had saved the Government many millions of dollars. He said General Goethals, now Acting Quartermaster General, was inviting civilian members to join his new organization for army buying, and while insisting centralizing authority for purchase of Government war materials, insisted that expert civilian assistance was imperative.

The climax in the war inquiry of the Senate Military Committee will be reached tomorrow, when Secretary Baker appears to discuss the proposals for establishing a separate department of munitions and the criticisms of army preparations offered in the investigation.

PROFITEERING IN UNIFORMS.

Resolution Urges Government to Supply Officers at Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Alleging that reserve officers were "gouged" by profiteers in buying uniforms, Senator Jones of Washington today introduced a resolution providing that the Secretary of War see that all clothing equipment be issued to officers at cost price of manufacture and that all uniforms be of the same quality for officers of equal rank.

The Senate referred the resolution to the Military Affairs Committee, which is expected to embrace the intent of the measure in its forthcoming report to the Senate.

Senator Jones spoke of protests that have come to Senators from various sources against dealers' charges for officers' equipment.

"The dealer imposes on the officer and the Government allows the dealer to do it," he said. "The crookedness of the profiteer touches every avenue of likely profit."

Senator Jones said a recently appointed reserve officer wrote that he had been forced to pay $500 for equipment. More than $3,000,000, the Senator alleged, had been paid to profiteers by reserve officers.

SPEED WAR WORK, ROOSEVELT URGES

First Need Is Building Cargo Ships, He Says, Then to Send Armies to France.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivering the annual address at the fifty-second graduation exercises of Peirce School in the Academy of Music tonight, called upon the people of all business pursuits and religious creeds to speed up the task of winning the war.

In opening his address the Colonel said that a permanent policy of preparedness in advance was America's ultimate necessity, but the prime work was to put our armies on the fighting front "thoroughly armed, equipped, and trained." He declared the first need was to put every energy to the building of cargo ships and explained that the troops then must have machine guns, cannon, hospitals, and other features of military organization.

"So much for the soldiers," he continued. "We civilians have our duties also, for we must have an organized nation back of our organized army. We must cut out extravagance and waste in our households and personal enjoyments. We must subscribe to the loans to the limit of our ability, pay our taxes cheerfully and heartily support the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and all organizations doing similar work for the men at the front and their families at home.

"Above all, the question of money-making should be treated as wholly secondary to the question of service to the nation, for at this time serving the nation may literally mean saving the nation. There is one form of money-making that is peculiarly abhorrent at a time like this, and that is the making of excessive profits out of anything connected with the war. There should not be more than a legitimate profit for any man, and above all not for any big man, out of anything in any way connected with the war.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS PROHIBITION IN WAR

Would Bar Sale of Liquor to Workers in Railroads, Factories, Mines and Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A copy of the letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson of Washington, favoring prohibitoin during the war, was made public tonight by Deets Pickett, Research Secretary of the Board of Temperance Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Wilson is General Secretary. The President of this board is Bishop William F. McDowell and its headquarters are in Washington.

In his letter to Dr. Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt says that one of his sons in France has been made a permanent prohibitionist by his experience in the army. The text of the letter follows:

Metropolitan,
482 Fourth Avenue,
Office of Theodore Roosevelt.
New York, Dec. 12, 1917.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your question, I wish to state that at the outbreak of the war I advocated prohibiting the use of all hard grains, of all grains that can be used in food products, for the making of alcoholic liquor. I am sure that this would have eliminated much of the evil of intemperance which now seriously handicaps our preparations for war. When we must feed our army and help the armies of our allies not a bushel of grain should be permitted to be made into intoxicating liquor.

Neither the men in the army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the army in connection with railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time. The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, or within a given number of miles from a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines, and shipyards.

I may mention that my sons, who are now in the army in France, write me most strongly (just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion most strongly) as to the harm done to the men of the army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the army in wartime—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

I wish your board every success in its effort to stop all waste of food, men, labor, and brain power during these days when the nation needs every energy of every man at his best.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue S. E., Washington, D. C.

DRINK CHARGES ANGER AMERICANS IN LONDON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Keen resentment has been expressed by representative Americans here at Dr. J. Fort Newton's attacks last Sunday on the sobriety of American sailors. Preaching at the City Temple, he described "American boys staggering in the streets, drunk," and said "every trap is set to debauch our boys."

Americans here feel that this accusation not only misrepresents the true condition of affairs but is likely to cause quite unnecessary anxiety to parents of American soldiers and sailors. London, of course, is a great city, and must present the same kind of temptations as New York; but women workers at Eagle Hut, the great gathering place of Americans in uniform, indignantly deny that the men are misbehaving themselves. Indeed, the wife of one of the most prominent Americans in London as she discussed the charges said:

"We always find that the Americans are the nicest of all the men we serve at Eagle Hut. They take off their caps as they come to the counter and treat us with the utmost consideration. In fact, they act like perfect gentlemen."

The American sailors now in London also feel aggrieved. They do not deny that now and then a man will run a little wild, but they point out the fact that, considering the few hours during which the saloons are open and the mildness of the liquor sold, a man must exercise both perserverance and celerity in getting intoxicated. They strongly object to the suggestion that they are doing anything to disgrace the name of America.

It is also the view of Americans who have been here for a long time that Dr. Newton's strictures were grossly unfair to the British authorities. Since the war began they have tackled the drink problem with determination and success. Arrests for drunkenness have diminished, and very severe restrictions have been placed on the sale and manufacture of drink. When a committee of American women called on the Government officials to suggest methods of dealing with the problem of drink in garrison towns they received the most courteous treatment.

Great Western

Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

When you get "bite" in a cocktail it's unbalanced.

Club Cocktails

are velvet smooth with fine liquors and perfect blending.

PORTUGUESE REBELS BOMBARD LISBON

Mutinous Crew on Battleship Surrenders to the Army, Which Remains Loyal.

LISBON, Jan. 9.—A mutinous outbreak on the Portuguese battleship Vasco da Gama was checked by artillery fire from a fort in Lisbon harbor, after the warship had fired a few shots at the land battery, according to a Government announcement today. The crew, in part, was landed and disarmed, surrendering to the army and the Republican Guard, and Government forces later gained possession of the battleship.

Measures taken to insure the maintenance of order are declared to have been effective.

GETS $5,000 FOR WAR AID.

Women's City Club to Use Fund for Ford Carrying Trucks.

More than $5,000 was raised last evening at a meeting of the War Service Committee of the Bien-Etre du Blesse of the Women's City Club of New York.

The committee is to furnish eight motor trucks to carry nourishing food to the men at the first aid stations at the front in France. Two of the trucks have been sent abroad and four women chauffeurs will depart shortly.

The money raised will be used in purchasing the other six motors. A collection was taken in a hat and pledges to aid the fund were made from the floor. One of the trucks for which the money was raised is to be called the Edith Cavell.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chairman of the committee, who presided, said that her secretary's entire time was occupied answering questions of women who wish to become chauffeurs and drive trucks. As far as possible women filling the conditions in other ways will be chosen where they can support themselves.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch said the country must work hard to make good its three-year-lateness in entering the war and urged the women to put their interest in getting into war work. She urged the women to give up knitting by hand, as, she said, the work could be done more quickly by machine and asked that warm clothes be made for the American soldiers. A surgical dressing committee and knitting unit was appointed for the club.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, an Extraordinary

Sale of 2,500 Men's Jap. Crepe Shirts at $1

¶ These shirts are made of Japanese Crepe shirtings sold to a manufacturer at a great reduction on account of a big delay in shipment from the Orient. Many of the patterns are exactly the same as were recently offered in our collection of shirts at $2.

They have all been made by one of our own manufacturers in the regular Saks way

with no skimping of materials and only the best of buttons and collar bands. In every particular they are far superior to any shirts made expressly for sales purposes and should not be confused with ordinary Crepe shirts now being offered around town.

Saks & Company

Announce, Beginning This Morning, a

Sale of 3,873 Pairs Men's Half Hose at 35c

¶ Three Pairs for $1. The extraordinary scarcity of men's half hose, and present high wholesale prices, should prompt almost every man to take immediate advantage of this remarkable offering. All are absolutely first quality hose, including:

1,347 Full Fashioned Fibre Silk Hose
1,369 Full Fashioned Lisle Thread Embroidered Clox Hose
1,157 Seamless Striped Plaited Hose

Men's Underwear Greatly Reduced

Odd Worsted Wool, and Cotton Drawers. Formerly $1.50 to $2.75 ..... 95c to $1.95

175 part Worsted union suits. Formerly $2.50 ..... $1.15

A Sale *for Men*

—of the hardy, handsome Tan Cape Gloves we have been proud to sell in these quality-scarce times.

Also Gloves for winter sports, for dress and for practically every use a man can put a glove to.

Made of superior quality, firmly-grained skins in the finished Centemeri manner.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *for Women*

—of our own beautiful gloves from our Grenoble, France, factory. War and lack of ships have made imported gloves scarce, but here, at a *genuine bargain price* is a real selection of—

Stunning novelties and conservative styles of exquisite quality from France—besides gloves for warmth and wear, the smartest and sturdiest made in America.

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

A Sale *unequalled*

—in *variety* and *value*, especially under conditions which make it increasingly difficult to secure gloves of the same superior quality.

Therefore, we can extend—
No Days of Courtesy
No C. O. D's
N Charges

Gloves for juniors also in the sale at

Centemeri Gloves

1.65

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Sell It to Yourself

WE won't say a word. Come in to 16 Vanderbilt Avenue (Cor. 43d St.) and see the dominant motor truck. Dealers know a real truck when they see one.

HURLBURT

Highest Factor of Safety in the Motor Truck World

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Heaters! Heaters! Who's Got the Heaters?

When the cold wave and the coal shortage hit New York, the public rushed to the stores for HEATERS.

In less than THREE HOURS the first cold day, every heater in New York was bought up and every store literally "CLEANED OUT" of its small supply, with but ONE exception:

GIMBELS!

With hardly a single heater to be had elsewhere at any price, GIMBELS were ready with 3,500 oil, gas and electric heaters at VERY LOW PRICES.

Since then Gimbels secured 10,000 more and sold all, while other stores stood aghast and asked: "HOW DO THEY DO IT?"

This wasn't just an ACCIDENT—a merchandising FLUKE, or a stroke of good LUCK.

New York can thank Gimbels PARIS organization and Gimbel "INGENUITY" for this splendid evidence of preparedness.

Last summer, when folks were thinking about anything but "COAL" or "HEAT," WE were studying the conditions of Paris and London the previous winter and what the stores THERE did to meet the need.

After considerable cable advices, Gimbels, with its powerful THREE-STORE INFLUENCE in the markets, combed the country "CLEAN" for all sorts of heaters.

We not only PREPARED, but we PREPARED TO ADVANTAGE. We studied to get the best KINDS of heaters, the best PRICES, the best DELIVERIES.

And as a result, it is frankly acknowledged that Gimbels will sell close to $100,000 worth of heaters this season—and AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Plenty of heaters here NOW. People are coming to Gimbels from cities and towns a hundred miles away.

Gimbels stocks of oil, gas and electric heaters today are complete, and yet outside of Gimbels the shortage is just as evident as before.

We mention the incident as an evidence that the Gimbel Organization feels itself a quasi-Public Service institution with A DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY to the community.

And, we have come to EXPECT New York to look to us in emergencies.

GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishing Store.
Fifth Floor

All Sales FINAL
No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges
No Credits

CAMMEYER

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

34th St. New York

All Sales FINAL
No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges
No Credits

Continuing Our Great Reduction Sale of Women's Shoes

Sale includes the much wanted Low Heel Models in "Cocoa," Mahogany and Black, many with contrasting tops of leather or cloth. Also the balance of broken lines of Afternoon and Evening Boots. Louis XV. Heels.

Reduced to $6.35

These shoes sold in our regular stock to $18.00 a pair and offer opportunities for economy unusual at any time. These are not "sale" goods, but the best offerings of the world's largest Shoe Store.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Double Profit-Sharing
Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase
Today Until 12 o'Clock

January Sale of Drugs and Toilet Articles

This most important annual underprice event will give our thousands of patrons an opportunity to replenish their Medicine Chests and Toilet Tables for the least expenditure of money. Sale begins this morning.

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES.

Vinol—6 bottles for $4.50
Bellan's Pills—75c size—at 50c
Syrup of Figs—at 39c
Gude's Pepto Mangan—at ... 75c
$1 Size Hay's Hair Health 63c
50c Size Horlick's Malted Milk—at 33c
Fletcher's Castoria—35c size—at .. 24c
Albodon Tooth Paste—at 17c
50c Size Daggett & Ramsdell Cream—at 33c
25c Size Frostilla—at 17c
Palm Olive Oil Soap—cake 8c
25c Cake Woodbury's Soap—at. 18c

We mention only a dozen specials in this adv't, but there are hundreds of other items in this sale equally desirable.

We give 2½C Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2½C Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2½C Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Today until 12 o'clock.

AMERICA ASSURED OF SUPPLY OF LABOR

Secretary Wilson Says Workmen Are Plentiful, but It Is a Problem of Adjustment.

ONLY 3% FOR ARMY IN YEAR

Advisory Board to be Named Today —Unions' Apprentice Rule May Be an Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—"There is an ample supply of labor both for the army and for industry; the problem is one of proper adjustment," Secretary Wilson said today in discussing plans of the Department of Labor for mobilizing workers. He estimated that in the first year of the war the army would take only about 3 per cent. of the country's workers, less than the number of unemployed under normal conditions.

Establishment of a clearing house for the woman labor of the nation, under the supervision of Secretary Wilson, was announced here today. Mrs. Hilda Muhlhauser Richards, named as chief of the bureau, outlined as its principal function the task of recruiting women to fill the ranks of the industrial army wherever men are released for military duty.

The Secretary will announce probably tomorrow an advisory committee to assist him in handling mobilization problems, including one representative of the general public, two of labor, two of commerce and industry, and one economist or sociologist.

"Most of the anxiety in this country regarding the labor question has been a reflex of Great Britain's experiences in the war," Mr. Wilson said. "Of 20,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in England, 5,000,000 were taken for the army, leaving labor supply 25 per cent. short. This necessitated withdrawal from the army of skilled workmen to maintain the industrial life at home.

"America's situation is very different. Of course, the draft will interfere with industry to some extent, but we have 35,000,000 workers, of whom approximately 1,500,000 will be taken in the first year of war, less than the normal number of unemployed. Our problem, then, is one of readjustment to supply the demand for workers in those trades which are expanding rapidly, such as shipbuilding and munitions factories.

Mr. Wilson was asked what opposition was expected from the unions to dilution of labor.

"If the apprentice rules of the unions are adhered to," he replied, "it doubtless will cause friction if we attempt to introduce unskilled workers. That is one of the questions which we will have to work out.

PERSHING LOSES FIVE MEN.

Also Reports Engineer Seriously Wounded in Action on Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—General Pershing reported today that Private Arthur J. Snedeker of the engineers was seriously wounded in action on Dec. 31. No details of any engagement were given. E. O. Snedeker, his father, lives at 206 South Sixth Street, Columbia, Mo. The following deaths of these privates also were reported:

LUMSDEN, JAMES L., pneumonia; sister, Mrs. J. F. Loucks, Kermit, N. D.
LOVELL, GUY, measles and pneumonia; mother, Mrs. K. L. Lovell, Ronan, Mon.
BARNET, HERBERT E., gunshot wound; mother, Mrs. Minnie Barney, 438 Somerset Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
MISCHE, EDWIN A., pneumonia; brother, Herman H. Mische, Washington, Mo.
ROBINSON, JOSEPH F., fractured skull; wife, Mrs. Livinia Robinsen, Huntington, Penn.

Harry Graham, fireman, was drowned from a transport Jan. 3, the Navy Department announced tonight. His father lives in Cincinnati.

GET GERMAN DYE SECRETS.

British Obtain 257 Recipes From the Badische Works.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.—A group of men in the British textile trade has captured the secret recipes of the German dye industry, according to The Daily Mail, which displays the item under large headlines. The recipes, numbering 257, belonged to the Badische Works, and are now in the keeping of a London bank. The Mail says:

"The capture is of first importance in the economic war against Germany and will free the British textile industry and scores of other important industries from the bonds of Germany. It means that when the war is over Great Britain will be in a position to compete equally with German dyed goods in every market in the world."

CO-ORDINATION PLAN AIDS PERSHING'S WORK

New Department Saves His Time, and Effects Considerable Financial Economies.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 8.—(Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—A new Department of Co-ordination, created since the war, is functioning in a most satisfactory manner and is contributing materially to the building up of the war machine which General Pershing desires to see running automatically, whether or not he is present. Since the establishment of the Co-ordination Department it has removed the necessity for the General seeing fifteen staff heads daily and has cut down his necessary interviews to about four a day and has given him greater liberty in which to plan operations.

This department passes on and has authority to settle questions from other departments. Its efficiency was shown recently when the Quartermaster's Department wanted storage plants built with a capacity of 90,000 tons of meat. The Co-ordination Department figured that the demand was based on the old army allowance of twenty ounces of fresh meat daily for he troops, but did not take into consideration that smoked meats and fish could be substituted for fresh meat on some days. Such proved to be the case, the Co-ordination Department deciding that storage plants with a capacity of 12,000 tons would suffice.

9 LUCKENBACH MEN MISSING

Sims Reports 22 of the Crew Were Rescued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Nine men of the American steamer Harry Luckenbach, torpedoed and sunk on Jan 6, are still missing, the Navy Department announced today, based on a report from Vice Admiral Sims.

The report states that twenty-two members of the crew have been rescued.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"When you are good to others you are best to yourself."

Allotments

If you have been called away from home on Government service you will find a checking account the most convenient means of paying your immediate personal expenses and domestic bills.

A checking account also eliminates risk of money loss—a risk that is ever present when you carry large sums of cash.

Why not allot your pay to us each month, as others are doing, and put your personal finances on a convenient and business like basis? We accept accounts of $200. and upwards.

Member Federal Reserve System
Member New York Clearing House Assn.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888

46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Resinol

soothes irritation—relieves eruption

Gidding
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
PARIS NEW YORK

Feature today in their

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

Motor and Street Coats

Fashionable models richly fur-trimmed.

at $55—$95—$145

Formerly $110 to $225

COATS WITHOUT FUR—FORMERLY TO $95—$45 & $55

Gowns and Dresses

For Street, Afternoon and evening wear.

at $55—$75—$95

Formerly $145 to $195

Street and Semi-Dress Suits

With and without fur-trimming.

at $45—$65—$95

Formerly $95 to $195

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale to-day (Thursday)

Women's Afternoon Dresses

of velveteen

and

Women's Evening Dresses

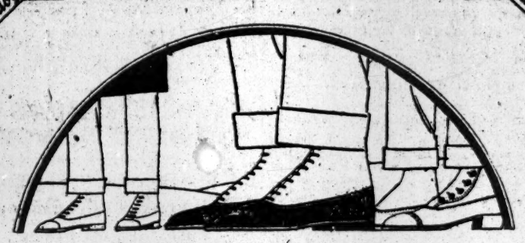
of chiffon velvet

at the extraordinarily low price of

$29.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

R. H. Macy & Co.



Beginning Today at 9:00 A. M.

Clearance Sale of MEN'S SHOES

Why talk about increased prices when an event like this one brings such well made shoes down to the price level of a few years ago?

We have re-priced a number of styles which we shall not re-order. They are perfect in workmanship and correct in style. The range of sizes is complete—although not in every line.

At $3.24

Gun-metal in button, laced and blucher styles. Also Patent Leather Shoes in button styles.

At $5.69

Smart models in two tones, and combinations of black vamps with gray buck tops and mahogany vamps with tan buck.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

ANNUAL
FUR SALE
25% REDUCTIONS
On Entire Stock

Also Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Former Prices

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Genuine reductions—unquestioned qualities—broad assortments.

Women's Boots

At Sixth Ave. Store at $3.85 a Pair

Women's gun metal calf, lace and button; all sizes; all velvet, button; patent leather and combinations; broken sizes.

At $4.85

Black calfskin lace and button; kidskin, with kid or cloth tops; patent leather, button and lace. Small lots of novelty shoes.

At $6.85

8-inch boots of black kid brown kid, with cloth tops, all brown kid, lace; dark brown calfskin, lace; a dozen styles; practically all sizes.

At Fifth Ave. Store at $6.85 a Pair

Black kid, lace and button, gray cloth tops; all black kid, lace, Louis heels; patent leather, gray tops; black calfskin, lace, taupe cloth tops.

At $7.85

High cut black kid, lace; patent leather, satin tops; black kid, white kid tops; mahogany calf, cloth or calf tops; all white, gray and field-mouse kid.

At $8.85

Mahogany calf and kid, gray kid and buckskin; patent leather, gray tops; a number of small lots of $10 and $12 shoes of prevailing modes.

Women's Slippers and Low Shoes at Equally Attractive Prices

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce a Very Special Offering of

Women's Early Spring Dresses at $25

¶ Charming models for afternoon, matinee, or calling, featuring the new pointed tunics or narrow skirts. Fashioned of Georgette Crepe with trimming of hand-embroidery and beading; and of Crepe de Chine embellished with hand-embroidery. Obtainable in street shades of

Navy Blue, Taupe, Wistaria, Copenhagen Blue and Black

and in evening shades of Flesh Pink, White, Silver Grey, or Biege. Sizes 34 to 42.

All Our Winter Frocks for Women Radically Reduced

—beautiful frocks at a fraction of their original cost

Velvet Dresses	Were $29.50	Now $18.50
Satin Dresses	Were $29.50 and $25	Now $18.50
Satin Dresses	Were $25	Now $15.00
Tricotine Dresses	Were $50 and $59.50	Now $35.00
Poriet Twill Dresses	Were $69.50	Now $35.00
Velvet Dresses	Were $85 to $95	Now $49.50
Evening Gowns	Were $75 to $85	Now $39.50

Women's Fashionable Cloth Coats Greatly Reduced

to effect an immediate clearance

At $15—Regularly $25 to $29.50—Self collared coats in a large variety of the most wanted materials for present wear. Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

At $25—Regularly $35 to $45—Stunning Coats of Pom Pom Cloth, Wool Velour, Broadcloth and Burella, featuring large collars of the most fashionable furs. Lined throughout with Silk and interlined.
Sizes 34 to 44.

A Sale and Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

is now being held in the Saks' Corset Department. All the new models are on exhibition and sale, and an expert corsetiere is in attendance to advise as to the style of corset best suited to your needs.

As a Special Feature We Are Now Offering

Binner Corsets Regularly $10 and $12 Very Special at $6.95

Balch, Price & Co.

Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

During the Entire Month of January

FUR SALE

20% to 40% Reduction

On All Manufactured Furs

(Also Several Hundred Odd Scarfs and Muffs at Half Price and Less)

Contrary to the customary methods of Reduction Sales, lasting a few days and then remarking to original prices, we shall continue these prices during January.

Balch, Price Furs are custom-made in our own factory. We do not deal in the usual "joblot" stock made "at a price" for sale purposes only.

The Balch, Price collection of models is noted to be the largest and most authentic in Greater New York.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Are You Paying the Piper?

You are, if you trade where the music of the credit account is paid for by both the "charge it" and cash customers. You are paying more than your share, no matter whether you belong to the thrifty, economical cash class or the easy-pay-it-at-the-end-of-the-month caste, if you trade where a charge account is a "privilege."

The piper of the "charge it" store is more than a one-man band. He is an organization of credit men, clerks and collectors. He watches over the purchases of the few—his salary is paid by "pay-cash" and "charge-it" folks alike.

But—this sixty-year-old cash buying and cash selling store through the Depositors' Account (D. A.) extends to you the advantages of the charge account system by a method in greater harmony with modern, economical merchandising and war-time thrift.

The D. A. does not ask you to pay the piper. On the contrary, it pays you interest at four per cent. on the money you deposit, up to the moment you exchange it for the dependable merchandise one always finds here.

The D. A. plays no favorites. It offers to everyone the same privileges—making possible one price to all without calling upon one man to pay for courtesy extended to another.

There is no mystery attendant upon the opening of a D. A. Just deposit any sum you wish, sign a signature card and receive a number to facilitate shopping.

When you make a purchase give the salesperson your name and D. A. number and the purchase will be charged to your D. A. At the end of the month you will receive a statement showing the purchases you have made and the amount still unspent. How different from the usual first of the month bills!

Get Your Number Today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware, clocks and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to these men.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,500	$6,000
5,000	10,000
6,000	11,000
15,000	28,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Save on Each Item
In Our Sale of
Toilet and Manicure Articles
Household Drugs
Family Remedies
Soaps and Perfumes
Rubber Goods of All Sorts
Now in Progress
Main Floor
Printed List mailed on request
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

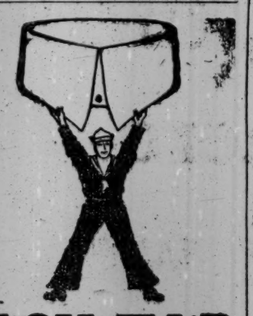
ANNOUNCEMENT

During renovation of our Building due to recent fire we are located in adjoining Premises

377 Fifth Ave.

Stock Entirely New

Crookes | Mourning House



JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Veterinarian
Salary $1200 to $1320

Candidates must be at least 21 years old and present a license to practice veterinary science issued by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Applications received at room 1400 Municipal Building, Manhattan, until JAN. 18TH, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Technical, 3; Practical Test, 3. For further particulars see CITY RECORD or apply to

Municipal Civil Service Commission.

HEADACHES

Causes: A thousand and one direct and indirect, immediate and remote, indigestions. Consult your doctor. Whatever the cause, headache is a "danger signal." Many headaches are caused by undigested food, fermenting in the system and generating poisonous acids, which produce biliousness, etc.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Eat BOAL'S LAXATIVE FRUIT ROLLS every night until the system is clear. Then eat a ROLL at occasion requires. 6 rolls 10c. Druggists.

DECEMBER.

In December, The New York Times published 1,127,009 lines of advertisements, a gain of 36,044 lines over December, 1916, a greater volume by 85,361 lines than any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

Save Sugar by using Grape-Nuts
Food with a delicious barley flavor and its own natural sweetness.

HAIR BOOKS
By Richard W. Muller, M. D.
Now on sale, the newest book on hair. BALDNESS, its causes, its prevention, and its treatment.
Pub. by the E. P. Dutton Co., 681 Fifth Av.
Also, Hygiene of the face and cosmetic guide.
Hair and its preservation.
Loss of hair and the Quartz lamp treatment.

McGibbon & Co.
During January "Bona Fide"
10% Discount
On All Purchases in Every Department

Table Cloths	Napkins
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases
Towels	Handkerchiefs
Blankets	Comfortables
Bed Spreads	Lace Draperies
Upholstery Materials	Oriental Rugs
Mahogany Beds	Sanitary Bedding

All Goods worth buying with Saving in Price.
West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

PENETRATE GERMAN LINES HALF A MILE

Exetnsive Raid by French Troops East of St. Mihiel Cost the Enemy Dear.

KILL MANY, CAPTURE 178

BritisR Regain Two Outposts Spon After They Had Been Won by Germans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 9, (Associated Press.)—One of the most successful and extensive raids into the German lines in some time was executed yesterday by foreign legionaries and sharpshooters, who attacked and penetrated the foe's positions along a front of a mile and to a depth of half a mile in front of Flirey and westward toward St. Mihiel, capturing 178 officers, noncommissioned officers, and men.

The troops returned to their own positions after completely clearing the German defenses. They reconnoitred both the first and second German lines, killed or captured every occupant and carried off numbers of machine guns and trench mortars.

The surprise was so complete that the German artillery did not come into action until the French victory had been accomplished.

The French casualties did not reach a dozen, while German bodies cover thickly the positions overrun by the attackers.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Last night's War Office report, which gave the first word of the raid near St. Mihiel, reads:

In the Woevre, in the region north of Seichepray, we carried out an extensive surprise attack which succeeded completely. Our detachments penetrated the enemy position on a front of about 1,500 meters. The German defenses were demolished and the shelters destroyed. In accordance with orders our troops afterward returned to their own lines, bringing back 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns and hand grenades.

Today's afternoon statement says:

The total number of prisoners brought back by the French to their lines in consequence of their incursion into the German lines north of Seichepray is 178, including one officer and eighteen non-commissioned officers.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, (via London.)—Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions on a front of more than a mile west of Flirey, and penetrated the line of German posts, the German General Staff announced today. During the night the Germans counterattacked and forced the French back at all points to their former positions. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: Under a strong protective fire British reconnoitring detachments launched an attack against the southern edge of Houthulst Wood. A few companies attacked the Boesinghe-Staden Railway. The enemy was unable to reach our lines at any point, and his losses under our fire were very heavy.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht: West of Flirey in the afternoon the French, after violent artillery preparation, launched a strong attack on a front of four kilometers. At isolated points the enemy penetrated our line of posts. Attempts to gain ground beyond it broke down. Our counterattacks during the night threw back the enemy at all points to the positions whence he set out.

British Expel German Raiders.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—German raiders on the Ypres front last night entered two British advanced posts, but were immediately ejected. Artillery activity on both sides south of the Scarpe is reported from the sectors in northern France. Canadian troops south of Lens captured two machine guns in a raid this morning.

Tonight's bulletin from headquarters says:

During the day our own and the enemy's artillery was active at a number of points south of the Scarpe. The hostile artillery also has shown activity northeast of Ypres.

The afternoon report reads:

At dusk yesterday evening the enemy succeeded in entering two of our advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden Railway, but was immediately ejected by a local counter-attack. Early this morning Canadian troops carried out a successful raid south of Lens, capturing two machine guns.

BLIZZARD BLANKETS FRANCE.

Blockaded by Snow, British and Germans Await Statesmen's Decisions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Jan. 8, (Delayed.)—There is a blizzard on the western front, and the melting ice of yesterday has hardened again, and is covered deep. It is as heavy a snowstorm as I have seen in France since the Winter of 1914, and there is a wild wind which comes moaning and whining across the fields with ghostly plaint, it is sweeping the surface of the snowfields with invisible brooms as though white witches were dancing there and raising a whirl of flakes in their mad masurka.

There is not much war in progress, except in the air, where the flying men find it hard to get the touch of their machine guns, because an ungloved hand is like a block of ice, but where every day they challenge the Germans to single combats or squadron encounters, and lately have had the luck to drive many of them down.

Nature has arranged an armistice in her white palace of peace, and the fighting men are standing to and waiting with their rifles ready, but inactive. For the time war seems to have passed out of the hands of the armies into those of the statesmen, and powers are at work greater than high explosives, if ideas and the psychology of nations and the stress of peoples have any force in the decisions of destiny out here. The armies in the field are waiting for those decisions, which one way or the other will hold the fate of thousands of men. The newspapers that come out to the dugouts and billets, and the wireless that gives the first glow of what is being said by the allied and enemy statesmen provide conversation which goes on during day and night, wherever two soldiers have a chance to talk. The men of the armies never say a word outside those private conversations in holes in the ground and in the draughty barns, where they sleep on straw, or in billets behind the lines. They are as silent as death in the great world discussion of war aims and peace terms, although it is their lives which hang in the balance and their courage which will win whatever is won.

OIL ADMINISTRATOR CHOSEN

Garfield to Announce Policy for Control of Fuel Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Fuel oil supply of the nation will be put under direction of the United States Fuel Administration within a few days to stabilize prices and insure a sufficient supply for war needs. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced today that he had selected the man who would direct the work, but withheld his name pending the preparation of a comprehensive statement of policy.

Until the last few weeks the fuel oil situation has not been an embarrassing one, but heavy demands by Great Britain for supplies for its navy and the transportation tangle have made action imperative in order to furnish the legitimate war needs and prevent the price to the public from soaring.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets help remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Advt.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING LIVELY IN ITALY

Piave and Brenta Valleys Scenes of Spirited Fire — Bad Weather Continues.

ROME, Jan. 9.—Spirited artillery engagements on both sides of the Brenta River are reported in the War Office statement today. The Piave front above Montello was also the scene of artillery exchanges across the stream. Italian batteries effectively shelled enemy troops in the neighborhood of Noventa on the Lower Piave. Bad weather still prevails on the whole battlefront.

The text of the report follows:

There have been lively bursts of artillery firing on both sides of the Brenta River and a harassing fire across the Piave. Between the heights of Val Dobbiadene and Montello. A small attack attempted by the enemy in the direction of Monte Melago on the Asiago Plateau, was frustrated by our barrage fire.

There have been patrol engagements, which resulted in the capture of some prisoners in the Ascione region and a hand-grenade engagement on the Saporpo.

On the plain, enemy working parties were dispersed in front of Palazzon and hostile movements effectively shelled around Noventa, [both towns on the Lower Piave.]

Bad weather has continued along the whole front.

DEEP SNOW IN ITALIAN HILLS.

Defenders Expect It to Bring Austro-Germans to a Complete Halt.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 8. (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—Snow was falling along the mountain front and an intermittent artillery fire was in progress during the visit which B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, has just paid to the Asiago Plateau on that front as a guest of the Italian General Staff.

It was a difficult and dangerous climb up the slippery mountain heights to the summit of a hill 4,000 feet high which Consul Carroll ascended. The enemy positions on Monte Meletta di Gallio and Monte Badenaccche were seen to be heavily covered with snow, which extended down to the Frensela Valley, through which the Austrians are trying to push their way to the plain. The Consul visited the bersaglieri brigade which had borne the brunt of the mountain fighting, finding the men well conditioned and rationed, in fine spirits and confident that they would be able to hold any further attempts of the enemy to advance. The Red Cross had distributed mountain hoods among the bersaglieri, who were loud in praise of the thoughtfulness of the American organization.

Nearly a foot of snow fell in the course of the consul's visit, and several officers predicted a three-foot fall, which they considered would bring the enemy to a complete halt.

ALIEN RESTRICTIONS TO INCLUDE WOMEN

Bill Being Drafted to Register All Unnaturalized Germans — Parole Stories Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Enemy alien restrictions probably will be extended soon to German women by the Government. Legislation to this end is being drafted, and Congressional leaders have assured the Department of Justice that it will be enacted promptly. If this is done before the week of Feb. 6, when a nation-wide registration of unnaturalized Germans is to be made under supervision of the Department of Justice, women probably will be included in the census.

Regulations to govern the registration were sent today to police officials in cities and postmasters in small towns, to whom the active administration of the registration has been intrusted. The rules differ from those already made public only in the fact that Federal court districts, not county or local court districts, are to be considered units for gathering census returns.

Of the hundreds of Germans who have been interned since the United States entered the war, only six have been paroled permanently and ten freed for a limited time, according to John Lord O'Brian, Assistant Attorney General. The announcement was made in refutation of widespread reports that the Government had released hundreds of dangerous aliens. In the cases of men paroled temporarily, it is understood the action was taken in order that they might obtain valuable information to aid Government agents in ferreting out plots or propaganda against the United States.

Purdy Heads Charity Organization.

Lawson Purdy, who ceased to be President of the Tax Board after eleven years' service with the expiration of Mayor Mitchel's term, yesterday was unanimously elected General Director and Secretary of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Purdy is to combine the executive functions of Dr. Edward T. Devine, formerly General Secretary, now in France for the Red Cross, and W. Frank Persons, former Director of the Department of General Work, now serving the Red Cross in Washington.

GERMANS RAZE 130 TOWNS.

Widespread Destruction on the Western Front Reported.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Matin says that by order of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to reliable information which has reached him, 130 villages behind the western front, mostly in the region of St. Quentin, have been leveled to the ground so as to afford better opportunity for defense of the German lines to the rear.

Notwithstanding denials, the correspondent adds, only one-third of the 500,000 Belgians deported to Germany have been permitted to return to their homes.

The demolition of the villages east of St. Quentin may mean that the Germans are contemplating a long-range bombardment of the Allies' lines with their new direct-fire 14-inch traction guns from the Oise and the Feronnelle.

German Ban on Fishing Fleet.

YMUIDEN, Holland, Jan. 8.—Germany has put the Ymuiden steam fishing fleet on the blacklist. All supplies of coal for the fleet are prohibited by the Germans.

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Announce a Most Remarkable Special

Sale of Men's Velour Hats at $3.95

Regularly $6

¶ Genuine Velour hats of a fine silky finish, offered in this sale at the price of a good felt hat.

¶ They are all lined with heavy Satin in color to match. The styles are the best we have seen in Velours this season, and every hat in the lot will stand the most minute inspection as to make and finish. The colors:

Black, Brown, Green and Slate Grey.

None will be sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Mid-Month List
Columbia Records

"You're as dear to me as Dixie was to Lee"

For snappy team-work in harmony the Avon Comedy Four hold all records on the vaudeville circuit. Now these record-breakers are making records for Columbia. Their second Columbia record shows their clever art at its best. A2433—75c

8 Big War Song Hits on a Single Record

All the winners: "It's a long way to Berlin," "Keep the home fires burning," "Where do we go from here?" "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag," "For your country and my country," "Good-bye Broadway, hello France," "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way," and "Over there." A2428—75c

"Long Boy" One Step

There has been such a clamor for this great Western war song in dance time that we have had Prince's Band record it as a rattling, rapid-fire one-step. Introducing "Sailing Around" and "Down by the Old Red Mill." On the back, *"For You a Rose"* in fox-trot tempo. A2424—75c

Columbia Grafonola Price $110 With electric motor, $125

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

"The Cannibal King"

A hot tamale, tom-tom tune—with Collins and Harlan rollicking through some rather startling lines. The Cannibal King with his "forty-three children in a twenty-five passenger Ford" will give you a musical joy-ride with a laugh in every line. On the back, *"They may call you Hawaiian on Broadway."* You'll be sorry if you let your friends beat you to this record. A2441—75c

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month.

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

"Hello, Jack! I have tickets for that Russian ballet tomorrow night. Want to go?"

"Thanks, old scout. Better get some one else. I'm feeling rotten."

"Some one else, your grandmother! Why, a glass of Pluto Water will make you fit as a fiddle. I tell you that water is a wonder."

In countless thousands of just such scenes PLUTO has become a magic word.

PLUTO
America's WATER Physic

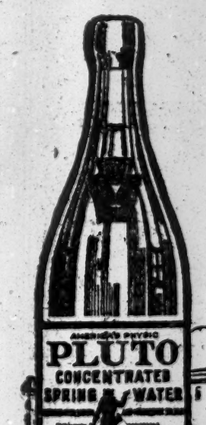
Not only as a curative agent in actual illness, but in practically every walk of modern life, PLUTO WATER is an invaluable aid to health.

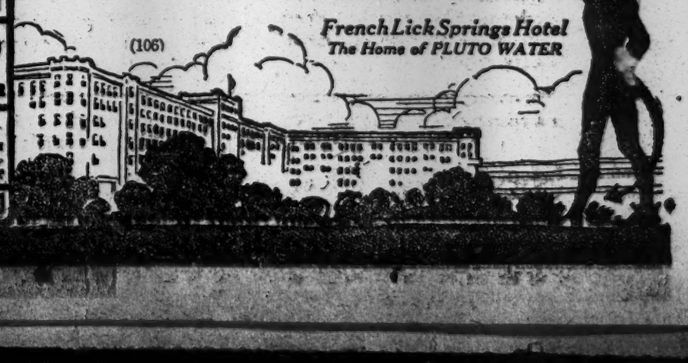
Its gentle, antiseptic stimulation of the digestive and eliminative system keeps you "fit"—vigorous—*alive*. No chance for harmful toxins to accumulate and poison the system if PLUTO is taken at regular intervals. Physicians indorse and prescribe it in the treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

If you are thoroughly run down and out of condition—go to French Lick Springs—the source of PLUTO. There rest and recreation will make you over—the waters will be of inestimable value—and the hotel service is unexcelled.

For all ordinary laxative purposes, however, buy PLUTO. Large bottle, 35c; smaller bottle, 15c.

Bottled at French Lick Springs, Ind. On sale at your druggist's, your club, in hotels and on trains.





BAR SEES DANGERS IN DRY AMENDMENT

Federal Prohibition Proposal Seems to Array Powers of the States and the Nation.

GIVES DIVIDED AUTHORITY

Geo. W. Wickersham Points to Possible Conflict—Congress Asked for New Amendment.

The Bar Association of the City of New York has adopted a resolution calling for the substitution for the present prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now before the State Legislatures, of an alternative measure which shall be free from the much-discussed provision that "Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Congress was urged to make this change and the State Legislature to refuse to pass the amendment in its present form. While expressing no opinion on the merits of national prohibition in itself, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, whose report was adopted by the Bar Association at its meeting on Tuesday night, says that "the preservation of national supremacy in all matters confided to the Federal Government is of paramount importance."

Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who is Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, said last night that this provision for concurrent powers was "a return to Calhoun's theory of the concurrent sovereignty of the nation and the States. This theory was disposed of by the civil war." Mr. Wickersham continued, "which made the United States a nation. But now comes this amendment expressly reviving the concurrent power theory and writing it into the Constitution itself—the first provision tending to disintegration that has ever crept into a Constitutional amendment. It is more because this seems to be an entering wedge for breaking down the power of the National Government than because of the specific effects in this particular case that the Bar Association is opposed to it.

"This specific effect, however, is likely to be the production of considerable confusion. It is quite clear from the phrasing of the amendment that some power is to be conferred on the nation and on the States. The nation is given the control of manufactures within the States; the States individually are given some sort of power to control matters of commerce between the States. This provision will certainly give rise to conflicting legislation between State and nation without the certain supremacy of the Federal power to reconcile this conflict. For example, under this amendment some State might pass a law regarding the importation of liquors in bond, which now is a power belonging exclusively to the nation. The Legislature of the State and the National Congress, acting under their concurrent power, might pass laws which conflict in prohibitions, penalties and methods of procedure—as, for instance, the State law might make any importation in bond punishable by confiscation, where the Federal law allowed some leniency under certain circumstances.

"It is held by some lawyers that the Supreme Court would construe the clause in question in the light of the provision that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. But I am far from certain just what the Supreme Court would do in the matter.

"The motives for the insertion of this clause do not appear from a study of the Congressional record. It was proposed at the end of a long discussion on other matters, and while Senator Borah made a long speech on the constitutionality of the clause providing that ratification by the States must take place within a limited time, nobody seems to have debated this feature at all."

The Committee of Sixty on National Prohibition, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, is President, announced yesterday that a number of prominent women had declared themselves in favor of prohibition as a war measure, among them being Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Mrs. Philip Lydig and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise.

More Money for Neediest Cases.

These contributions were received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the 100 Neediest Cases:

"The Girls Scouts Troupe 15," Miss E. B. Marks, Captain, 601 West 172d Street	$5.00
The Rev. and Mrs. E. White, St. Paul's Rectory, Ossining, N. Y.	5.00
Total	$10.00
Total to date	$82,045.47

HONOR TO E. H. SCHIFF.

Banker's Nephew Made Member of Order of British Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Ernest H. Schiff, a member of the English family of that name and nephew of Jacob H. Schiff of New York, appears in the list of supplementary New Year honors. He has received an appointment as member of the Order of the British Empire for his services in connection with Belgian refugees in London.

His brother, Otto Schiff, is now in an English hospital suffering from a shrapnel wound received in France, where he was serving as a private in an artillery regiment.

No definite news has been obtained regarding Captain Mortimer Schiff, another nephew of Mr. Schiff, who was serving in the British Army and was reported missing some months ago. Members of his family have received from brother officers some account of the circumstances in which Captain Schiff came to be reported missing, but no information settling the question whether he is dead or a prisoner.

SAVED FROM JACOB JONES.

Fireman Rogers's Home Town Was About to Erect a Monument to Him.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 9.—The current issue of Our Navy, a publication devoted to news of the Navy Department, contains the name of George F. H. Rogers, a fireman of this city, as among those saved from the destroyer Jacob Jones.

When the Jones went down the Navy Department notified Rogers's family that he had perished, and the Municipal Council recently voted to erect a monument to his memory, plans for which were being drawn today.

RECORD RESOURCES IN NATIONAL BANKS

$18,553,000,000 on Nov. 20 Last, $3,033,000,000 More Than Previous High Figure.

BIG GAIN IN DEPOSITS

Institutions in Texas Make Largest Increase — Country Banks in This State Add to Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The reports of the national banks of the country in reply to the bank call issued by the Controller of the Currency for a statement of business as of Nov. 20, 1917, show another high record of prosperity throughout the country. The total resources of the 7,656 national banks responding to the call are shown to be $18,553,000,000. This is greater than the total resources shown by the call for Nov. 17, 1916, by $3,033,000,000, and an increase over the resources shown by the last previous bank call, for Sept. 11, 1917, by $2,009,000,000, the resources then shown being the largest ever reported in the history of American banking.

"These resources," states the Controller, "exceed by more than $500,000,000 the total resources of all State banks doing a commercial business, all private banks, and all trust companies in the United States as of June 20, 1917—the latest date for which State bank returns have been compiled—including also the total resources at that time of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks.

"Total deposits on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $14,798,000,000. This was an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $2,309,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $1,564,000,000.

"Of the $1,564,000,000 increase in deposits since Sept. 11, 1917, $641,000,000 was with the national banks of the central reserve cities; $446,000,000 with the national banks in other reserve cities, and $477,000,000 with the country banks.

"The only States whose banks showed no increase between the September and November calls were Maine, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska.

"The State in which the banks outside the reserve cities showed the largest increase was Texas, whose increase was $83,000,000. The next largest increase was in Oklahoma, of $45,000,000. The country banks in New York State increased $40,000,000. The next largest increases were in New Jersey and North Carolina, of $22,000,000 each, followed by Arkansas with $19,000,000, South Carolina and California with $18,000,000 each, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with $17,000,000 each. These figures indicate that the growth in deposits in our national banks is wide and general, and not confined to any particular section or locality.

"Loans and discounts on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $9,535,000,000. This was an increase of $1,189,000,000 as compared with Nov. 17 the previous year and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $480,000,000. The proportion of loans and discounts to total deposits on Nov. 2, 1917, was only 64.43 per cent., as against the proportion of loans and discounts to deposits on Nov. 17, 1916, of 66.83 per cent., and as compared with 68.42 per cent. on Sept. 11, 1917.

"Cash in vaults and due from Federal Reserve Banks, including items in process of collection, on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $1,759,000,000, as compared with $1,507,000,000 on Nov. 17, 1916, and as compared with $1,666,000,000 on Sept. 11, 1917.

"United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, including Liberty bonds held by national banks Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $2,354,000,000, an increase as compared with Nov. 17, 1916, of $1,629,000,000, and an increase as compared with Sept. 11, 1917, of $1,195,000,000. The increase was very largely reported by Government short-term certificates of indebtedness, a large proportion of which have been paid off since Nov. 20, 1917.

"Bills payable and rediscounts Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $800,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $526,000,000, and an increase over Sept. 11, 1917, of $314,000,000. This increase is mainly explained by temporary loans made with Federal Reserve Banks in connection with the Second Liberty Loan, which since Nov. 20 have been largely paid.

"Bonds, securities, &c., other than Government bonds amounted Nov. 20, 1917, to $1,906,000,000, an increase since Nov. 17, 1916, of $196,000,000, and an increase over Sept. 11, 1917, of $43,000,000.

"Capital, surplus, and undivided profits on Nov. 20, 1917, amounted to $2,236,000,000, an increase over Nov. 17, 1916, of $83,000,000."

ON TRIAL FOR COLLISION.

Captain Mowbray Commanded Panama When She Hit Transport.

Captain Norman W. Mowbray, who was in command of the Panama when she collided with an American troopship off Tomkinsville, S. I., on July 30 last, was arraigned before United States District Judge E. S. Thomas yesterday on an indictment charging him with neglect of duty. Francis P. Van Pelt, a Sandy Hook pilot, was also named in the indictment. The indictment states that the transport had 1,200 soldiers on board when rammed by the Panama and that Kenneth K. Kellens lost his life. Captain Mowbray and Van Pelt are charged with inattention to duty and neglect of the navigation laws.

Captain Mowbray said the collision was due to a misreading of signals in the engine room of the Panama. His order for full speed astern, he added, was not properly complied with and the collision was the result.

Captain Mowbray, with the consent of the Government, was paroled so he might get the $5,000 bail fixed by Judge Thomas.

A TIME TO BE SURE

A SAFE investment at 5% guaranteed is a good thing for your money these days.

Buy a share in a first mortgage guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Any amounts odd or even.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 Bway, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 160 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A TANK VICTORY.

Page illustration of a tank bringing in a captured German naval gun after the British offensive at Cambrai, in this week's New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. 24 pages rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Competent, Reliable, Efficient Watch Service

The HOLMES Patrol force at present consists of Captain, Lieutenant, three Sergeants and One Hundred and Sixty-five Uniformed Men, and it is growing. An organization such as this insures a properly maintained and supervised patrol and watchman's service of the right kind at any hour.

Special men in plain clothes for Weddings, Receptions and other gatherings. Bonded, uniformed men for Special Service. You may arrange for this service day or night. Someone on duty at all hours—telephone

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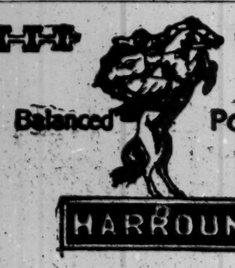

Promise is good, but Performance is better.

A year ago you saw in the Harroun Motor Car a promise—one brilliant with possibilities yet a promise only.

But this is 1918.

And now you see in this Harroun car a promise fulfilled—a record of fact—of performance.

Fulfillment

The Harroun car you so admired at the show a year ago was new and untried. But this year you see a Harroun car bearing a proud record of efficiency, endurance and buoyant power—a record won by the Harroun output in the strenuous test of USE.

On the streets of the city, through the mud and rough going of the country, over the tops of the Rockies and the Sierras, these Harroun cars have made good all the promise you once saw in Ray Harroun's original design.

A Champion

The powerful little racing-type motor, the new and revolutionary application of the cantilever spring principle, the non-freezable radiator core, the shock-absorbing steering wheel—the whole Harroun car—HAS MADE GOOD.

In economy this Harroun car is a champion—46.6 miles to the gallon on the Indianapolis Speedway; 66.4 miles to the gallon on Detroit streets and neighboring roads.

Achievement

To make possible all this fulfillment of promise, Harroun men have, in the same single year, built a great new factory, equipped it with the most highly specialized labor saving machinery known, and begun the large quantity production of Harroun Motor Cars.

Two million dollars, invested with these men by the public, has been built into a great and well-founded business.

Harroun MEN, as well as Harroun CARS, have made good.

Be Ready!

A great fleet of Harroun Motor Cars will be purchased by New Yorkers this year.

SEE TO IT THAT YOUR 1918 CAR IS A HARROUN.

Harroun Motors Corporation

See our display on the third floor of the Palace.

"Take out of our lives the telephone, the wireless, the automobile and the aeroplane and instantly we retrograde 50 years"

—John N. Willys

Overland

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Thrift Car

Light Four, Model 90		Eighty-five Four	Eighty-five Six	
Touring Car . . $795	Country Club . . $840	Touring Car $930	Touring Car . $1130	Roadster . . . $1115
Roadster $780	Small Sedan . . $1240	Roadster . . $915	Coupe $1420	Sedan $1620

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WAR MENU SERVED AT AUTO DINNER

Wines and Liquors Barred at Annual Feast of Accessory Manufacturers.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT SHOW

Many Motorists from Out of the City View the Exhibits—Satisfactory Sales Reported.

Attendance at the automobile show at the Grand Central Palace reached its high-water mark yesterday, which was resignated as Society Day. Many motorists from out of town view the exhibits, and those representing the accessory side of the industry attended the annual dinner of the accessory manufacturers last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner was attended by 1,000. It was different from previous banquets, as a war menu was served, without wines or liquors.

From the exhibitors' and dealers' standpoint the show has demonstrated its utility as a stimulus of optimism in the trade. While many owners who have usually bought a new car every year are keeping the old one for another season, actual sales and contracts for future deliveries have been satisfactory.

Several dealers from the South have arrived, among them the Anderson brothers, who are showing their car, made at Rock Hill, S. C., for the first time in New York. Southern dealers brought word of a demand greater than the supply. High prices for the cotton crop have made motor vehicles common in many small Southern towns, and a good trade is reported from the negroes. In December the Saxon factory shipped 338 of its 985 touring cars to Atlanta, which was more than had been sent to the South for a year up to last September. It is said there are two or three higher priced cars which have had a greater sale last year from the Atlanta distributing agency than were sold in the New York territory. W. A. Anderson told of a recent visit to the delta lands of Mississippi where he said he found the wealthy planters using Packards, Hudsons, Oldsmobiles, and other higher-priced automobiles. The Anderson car, which has been manufactured in South Carolina for three years, turned out 1,200 last year, all of which were sold, many going to Cuba and South America. The car sells for $1,480 to $1,925, according to the various models.

New Roadster Model.

The little Saxon, which was so popular a few years ago, has been abandoned in favor of the $935 model which is shown in a roadster for four passengers, and a five-passenger touring car. A five-passenger sedan, with divided front seats and upholstered, is a new model, selling for $1,395. It has six cylinders.

The Hudson Super-Sixes form an attractive exhibit, being shown in four models on the standard chassis, practically unchanged from last year, with a 124-inch wheel base. The closed types, including the sedan at $2,890, and the touring limousine at $3,275, present many refinements in artistic body lines.

One of the artistocratic cars in the show is the big blue Pierce-Arrow roadster with an ample rear compartment for additional tires and a valise compartment back of the seat. It sells for $5,400, while the Pierce-Arrow sedan, with every equipment that could be desired, sells for $6,800. It is the most expensive car in the show. The Packard display is equally as aristocratic, the closed cars representing the best designs in most approved body construction.

Among the new makes being put on the market for the first time are the Moore and Templar cars. The Moore is an entrant in the low-priced field, a five-passenger touring car and a roadster on a 106-inch wheel base, with a thirty-horse power, four-cylinder motor, selling for $795 each. Besides these a unique creation in body work is shown in a covered touring car with wicker chairs and a wicker basket adjoining the driver's seat, providing a receptacle for fish, if the motorist is a devotee of the rod and line. The Moore Company has completed a large factory in Danville, Ill., and plans to make 25,000 cars in 1918.

The new Templar is a higher-priced vehicle, its most characteristic model being a roadster selling for $2,295. The motor is four-cylinder and the wheelbase 118 inches. It is also made in four and five passenger touring models at $1,985.

New Accessory Device.

One of the new devices in the accessory exhibit to prevent loss of cars by theft is the Nulock, which has attracted considerable attention. It has been designed to meet the requirements of the Fire Departments by making it possible to lock the car and yet permit the front wheels to be moved by hand in case it is necessary to move the car quickly. The device, a small cylinder of steel and bronze, attached to the hub of the steering wheel, makes it possible, by locking, to disconnect the steering wheel from the post. It is latched in such a position that it cannot be returned to its normal position in engagement except by the person having the key for the lock. The device is of simple construction and is made in four sizes for different car equipment.

The show presents some interesting comparisons from former exhibits relating to the tendency in motors. Half a dozen years ago the four-cylinder was the prevailing type. Although more cars of that type are now manufactured, the four-cylinder engine is now used by barely one-third of the makers. There is a distinct gain in the six cylinder motors, as they now constitute more than half of the total designs. Eight cylinders are used by 10 per cent. of the makes, while the five cylinders are represented by 3 per cent. The twelves have an average piston displacement of 386 cubic inches, the eights and sixes average 282 cubic inches and the fours 221 cubic inches.

The thermo-syphon water circulation shows a decline in favor of the thermostats for temperature regulation of water. The front unit of transmission and engine is also increasing.

The L-head cylinder shape has fallen from its 1916 lead of 75 per cent., and is being followed in favor steadily by the overhead valve type. The T-head type shows some gain. Single ignition and electric starting are two features that have consistently shown gains for the last half-dozen years, until the former is now found on 91 per cent. of the cars and the latter on 99 per cent.

AUTOMOBILE SALON CLOSES.

Many Cars Will Be Shipped to the Chicago Exhibit.

The Automobile Salon which opened in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on New Year's Day closed last night. Many of the cars with their richly designed bodies will be seen at the Chicago automobile show the week of Jan. 27. Robert W. Schuette, American agent for the English Rolls-Royce cars, announced last night that Frederick Royce, the designer of the Rolls-Royce motors for airplanes and motor cars, had received an officer's commission in the British Army in recognition of the performances of British airplanes equipped with his motors. One of them, a big twelve-cylinder engine which was shattered in falling within the allied lines, after a successful combat with three German airplanes, was one of the features in the salon exhibition.

"PROTECT YOUR CAR"

The Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

parries the blow,
absorbs the bump,
prevents damage and expense

—the Studebaker Cars are new throughout, with improved motors, intermediate transmission, new axles, bodies, tops, windshields, radiators, hoods, fenders, etc.
—*they are*

Beautiful in design
Thoroughly modern
Mechanically right

See them at the Show.

MRS. TOLER INCOMPETENT.

Widow of Broker Who Escaped Asylum Twice Tried Suicide.

The fact that Mrs. Virginia W. Toler, widow of Henry Pennington Toler, attempted suicide by shooting herself twice at her home, 122 East Eighty-second Street, on Oct. 11 last, and that she was removed to New York Hospital until she recovered, and is now in the Sandford Hall Sanitarium, at Flushing, was revealed yesterday when a Sheriff's Jury declared her insane and unable to care for her property. The application for an inquiry was made by her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Pennington Auerbach, wife of John H. Auerbach, a broker, son of Joseph S. Auerbach.

Dr. James A. Hitarot testified that Mrs. Toler fired one bullet through her body and that the other broke a rib. Dr. Hitarot said Mrs. Toler constantly asked: "Will you tell me where my heart is and why I did not succeed in hitting it?" The testimony also showed that in the sanitarium she kept inquiring about her heart so that her next attempt might be successful. She also showed resentment against members of her family, including her daughter and son, Henry P. Toler, now at the front in France, and made threats against her son.

Mrs. Toler is 54 years old. Her property includes $40,000 in bonds deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co.; $15,026 in cash, a residence at Short Hills, N. J., woth $10,000, and the contents of her apartment, $5,000.

The body of Mrs. Toler's husband, who had been a broker, was found in the East River at Sixtieth Street in May, 1910. He had escaped from the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane on Blackwell's Island on February 1, and was identified by a letter in his pocket from Adam H. Dickey, secretary to Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church.

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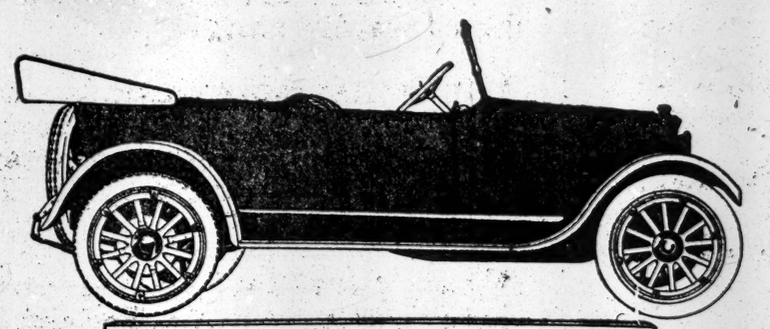

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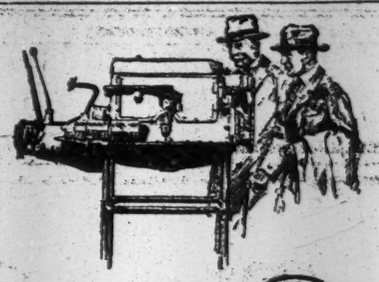

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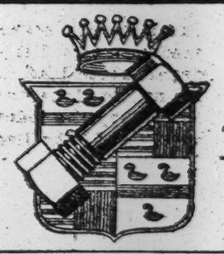

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THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.
Nikolai Lenine, head of the Russian Government, addressing Russian soldiers at Petrograd, makes a striking picture in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—adv.

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Once there was a Single-Harness Performer who, at the age of 22, had put a curse on women because a Hat-Trimmer threw him, but who now, later on, and in the light of Events which did not seem to be progressing toward anything in Particular, showed signs of Slipping, Skidding, Back-Pedaling, and Retreating to a new Line of Defence.—from a New Fable in Slang in February Cosmopolitan by

George Ade

The difference between one man's dread of writing and another man's dread of writing is merely a difference of degree, not of kind. And if any among you asserts that he has no fear of the written word merely because it is written, let him try the following experiment.—To find out, you'll have to read "The Diary Habit" in February Cosmopolitan by

Arnold Bennett

"But I'm too young to marry now. You know that Shirley, don't you? I haven't placed myself in any way yet, and I'm so restless that I don't know that I ever will, really."—He went away and sent Shirley this letter. Did she turn to "The Second Choice." Answered in February Cosmopolitan by

Theodore Dreiser

All mankind is a chain—
Each life a link or great or small,
United portions of the All;
And he who harms a living thing
Harm to the whole vast world must bring.
—from "Good Mothers" in February Cosmopolitan by

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

"We're an ugly lot," said old Jolyon suddenly. "Amazes me to see how love triumphs over that."
"Love triumphs over everything."
"The young think so," he muttered.
"Love has no age, no limit, and no death."—from "The Indian Summer of a Forsyte" in February Cosmopolitan by

John Galsworthy

She picked up the letter and examined the way her husband signed himself, "Affectionately," which had been abbreviated to a rapid "Aff." She found it depressingly mechanical, matter of fact, business-like, and lacking the true savor of romance.—A light on Amy Forrester's character in "Virtuous Wives" in February Cosmopolitan by

Alice Hegan Rice

"Guess he don't know I'll be twenty-one in November. Have a little money then. He can't put it over me. I'll buy his old paper. Or start another one. I'll make the town too hot for him. Thinks he owns all Sunbury. But he DON'T."—Was Henry the Ninth able to put this over? Read "Tiger, Tiger" in February Cosmolitan by

Sam Merwin

COSMOPOLITAN stands supreme among all magazines because everybody naturally wants to read the work of the best writers.

That is why more than a million people prefer Cosmopolitan and buy it every month.

If you are not among this million—if to you Cosmopolitan is only "another magazine"—glance at the great names on this page and see what you have been missing.

Who writes more entertaining novels than Robert W. Chambers, Owen Johnson, Booth Tarkington, or Elizabeth Robins?

Who tells a better story than John Galsworthy, Sam Merwin, Theodore Dreiser, George Randolph Chester or Arthur B. Reeve?

Is there a more interesting tale of adventure than Rex Beach's story of his and Fred Stone's pursuit of the cowardly cougar?

Who writes more patriotic, inspirational messages than Herbert Kaufman; what poetess commands a larger following than Ella Wheeler Wilcox?

What essayist writes more cleverly than Arnold Bennett?

Whose memoirs are more interestingly told than those of Lillie Langtry?

If George Ade isn't the greatest American humorist—who is?

Cosmopolitan pays the most to get the best—*and gets it*. Most of these authors write exclusively for Cosmopolitan. You will find their work in no other publication.

Spend twenty cents for a copy of February Cosmopolitan today before the edition is exhausted.

Then, this evening, enjoy the favorite magazine of more than a million good Americans.

"You boys move too fast for good pictures," he complained. "Why I didn't get fifteen feet of Fred in that tree. You must take your time. Stick! When I get you right, STICK! Gee, I'll be a joke at the Screen Club if this keeps up! You guys will ruin my reputation."—from the cougar hunting adventures of Rex Beach and Fred Stone. Told in February Cosmopolitan by

Rex Beach

It was not the habit of George B. Jashber to take sarcasm into account, except when uttered in either a savage or a mocking tone of voice; and he forthwith came to the simple conclusion that both his parents believed Mr. Herbert Hamilton Dade's profession to be that of stealing horses.—Jashber is our old boy friend Penrod in his new role as a detective. Read the novel, "Penrod Jashber" in February Cosmopolitan by

Booth Tarkington

Cook the Kaiser's goose on your own stoves!—from February Cosmopolitan by

Herbert Kaufman

She rejected the worn out conventions with which he attempted to chain her—this apostle of personal freedom. She cared for her profession—he married her when she was on the stage—and she absolutely insisted on her right to continue it.—from "The Restless Sex" in February Cosmopolitan by

Robert W. Chambers

Without a word J. Rufus picked a package from his seat. "Here's where I get rid of you," he chuckled, as he tore off the paper wrapper and handed a small wooden cage to Blackie. It contained a ——.—Read "Jolly Bachelors" to find out what the genial scoundrels slipped over. In February Cosmopolitan, and by

Geo. Randolph Chester

"Did you want to be married in church?" She stared through the dusk of her veil. "Where else—" There was a difficulty, she heard, about being married in church. The Church of England took the old fashioned view—from "Camilla," a Novel of Divorce in February Cosmopolitan by

Elizabeth Robins

I had just returned to London after two or three enjoyable days spent at the Duke of Fife's house at Sheen—and was once more settling down to the mutton chop of adversity when the card of Mrs. Henry Labouchere was handed to me"—this was the beginning of Lillie Langtry's stage career as told in February Cosmopolitan by

Lillie de Bathe

(*Lillie Langtry.*)

The managing editor of the STAR shoved over at Kennedy and myself whom he had called urgently by telephone one evening, a confidential tip that had been sent in by messenger from the reporter assigned to the army cantonment out at Camp Mahan on Long Island.—What the reporter found and how Craig Kennedy solved the mystery is told in "The Black Cross" in February Cosmopolitan by

Arthur B. Reeve

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WE ANNOUNCE the Initial Appearance on Sunday, March 3, 1918, of the GRAVURE SECTION SUPREME—the perfection of pictorial Sunday sections—a newspaper without words which will be the FINEST PICTURE PRESENTATION of WORLD NEWS ever offered. Produced by the Intaglio Process.

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HYLAN APPOINTS TAMMANY LEADERS

Best Deputyships Go to Wigwam, and Still More Are to Follow.

AHEARN MAY GET PLACE

Borough President, Removed by Governor on Charges, Mentioned for Street Cleaning Head.

Tammany district leaders continued yesterday to gather in many plums in the shape of appointments as deputy commissioners in the various city departments. During the day Mayor Hylan handed several of the best deputyships in the city to men who have long proved their allegiance to the Fourteenth Street Wigwam and it was said that many more leaders are to be similarly favored. Tammany has always looked upon the deputyships during a Democratic city administration as its particular share of the spoils, but it was said yesterday that even Charles F. Murphy will be surprised at the new Mayor's generosity.

William Dalton, Tammany leader of the Third Assembly District, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Correction at $5,000 a year. John Mara, leader of the Twenty-third District, and long the right-hand man of Thomas F. McAvoy, got a deputyship in the Department of Plants and Structures at $5,000. John J. Dietz, leader of the Eighteenth District was made a deputy in the Water Department also at $5,000. Mr. Dietz is joint leader of the district with Warren H. Hubbard. Stephen J. Nugent, leader of the Fourth Bronx District, was made Third Deputy in the Charities Department, also at $5,000. He succeeds Stanley H. Howe.

Other leaders who cannot be placed in the city departments will be taken care of in the county offices. One of these to obtain an appointment yesterday was Edmund P. Holahan, leader of the Twenty-first District, who was appointed First Deputy Register by Register James A. Donegan, at $5,000 a year. One of the best deputyships in the city slipped through Murphy's fingers, Mayor Hylan making the appointment on his own personal account. It was that of Cornelius M. Sheehan of Brooklyn as Deputy Water Commissioner at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. Sheehan was credited with being one of the first to "discover" Judge Hylan as Mayoralty timber, and he represented the Mayor at the final meetings of the Mitchel Board of Estimate before Mayor Hylan took office. The new appointee will succeed Delos P. Wilcox of Elmhurst who "resigned" recently on city problems. The Mayor made another personal appointment in Edward G. Nelson, made Assistant Corporation Counsel, and assigned to the Mayor's office. The position pays $6,000. Mr. Nelson lives in Mayor Hylan's own assembly district and he will take up the work of William B. Crowell, who is a Major in the United States Army. Mr. Nelson, while a Democrat, is not connected with any political club.

Mayor Hylan, who arrived at his office at 19 minutes to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, put in a busy day, not leaving the City Hall until 7 P. M. He wrote to Police Commissioner Bugher and Fire Commissioner Drennan complimenting them upon the work they did during the recent cold spell.

The Mayor also sent a letter to Miss Doris Stevens, New York member of the Executive Committee of the National Women's Party, in which he stated that he is "heartily in favor of the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment."

The Mayor has not yet filled the offices of Health Commissioner, Street Cleaning Commissioner or Commissioner of Accounts. It was rumored that the appointment of Street Cleaning Commissioner may go to John E. Ahearn. Mr. Ahearn was Borough President of Manhattan during the McClellan administration, and was removed from office by the Governor after charges had been filed against him. Louis F. Haffen, who was removed as Borough President of the Bronx during the same administration, has already been appointed a consulting engineer at $7,200. H. Milton Kennedy, a contractor, is also being mentioned as Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission had an hour's conference with the Mayor. Later Mr. Straus said he had discussed public utilities, and the Mayor and the commission would work in close co-operation for the benefit of the city. At a meeting yesterday the Board of Aldermen made up its committees for the next two years. There is one Socialist member on every committee. The Committees on Apportionment and on Departments were eliminated, and in their places was established a Committee on Labor and Industry and one on State Legislation. Regarding the work of this latter committee, President Smith of the board said:

"The Board of Aldermen proposes to keep track of legislative proposals affecting the City of New York and by resolution duly adopted will make known to the legislative leaders the attitude of the city as represented by the board on legislation of any kind that affects the City of New York."

One Socialist member, Alderman Valdeck of Brooklyn, introduced a resolution calling on the Corporation Counsel to report to the board in not less than six weeks on the means of "taking over the B. R. T. system, with or without State authority." The resolution declares that the service of the B. R. T. "grows always worse," and adds: "There is no regard only for profits. To put it plainly, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been getting away with murder, and the time is ripe for the city to act decisively and at once. The people of Brooklyn are sick, sore, and disgusted with the whole miserable business."

Mayor John F. Hylan is to become an Elk. With Borough President Edward Riegelmann, Sheriff Daniel J. Griffin, and Register Richardson Webster, he will be initiated as a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of the order at the clubhouse in South Oxford Street on Jan. 18.

BUGHER APPOINTS DEPUTY.

Cambridge A. Livingston Will Try All Police Cases.

Police Commissioner Bugher yesterday appointed Cambridge A. Livingston, a lawyer, of 20 Fifth Avenue, as Third Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Livingston will be the trial deputy, presiding at the hearings of policemen accused of departmental offenses. He is expected to begin hearings today or tomorrow, as there is an accumulation of some 125 cases waiting decision. He is a Harvard man and an independent Democrat.

F. J. SHEPARD OPERATED ON.

Pressure Behind the Left Eye Removed by Dr. Arnold Knapp.

Finley J. Shepard, who was operated on at New York Hospital ten days ago to relieve pressure behind his left eye, will not lose the sight of his eye, according to his Secretary, C. C. Huitt. Mr. Shepard, the husband of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, is engaged in the management of the Gould railroad properties. He will be able to return to his desk in about two weeks, it was said.

"Dr. Arnold Knapp performed the operation, which was the removal of pressure behind the left eye," said Mr. Huitt. "Of course, all operations are attended by more or less danger, but there is no truth in a report that Mr. Shepard was at any time in danger of losing his sight. His sight is very keen and his eyes have always been in the best of condition."

Drops Women Letter Carriers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Women letter carriers are not a success, according to Postmaster Colin L. Selph, who, after giving them a fifteen days' trial on several city routes, announced today their services would be required no longer. Work was too heavy for them, he said.

CHICAGO OPERA REPERTOIRE

"Isabeau" to Open Season Jan. 22—Galli-Curci in Second Week.

The Chicago Opera Company last night made public the opening bills for its New York season of four weeks, to start Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the Lexington Opera House, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. In response to recent reports from the West, the statement particularly added that "Among the stars announced for appearance in the second week at the Lexington are Mmes. Melba and Galli-Curci and Ricardo Stracciari."

Mascagni's "Isabeau" will open the company's visit East, as it did the ten weeks in Chicago; it will be sung by Rosa Raisa as the Lady Godiva, with Giulio Crimi and Baklanoff. The Wednesday opera will be "Romeo and Juliet," with Genevieve Vix and Muratore; Thursday, "Thais," Mary Garden, Dalmores, Dufranne; Friday, "Jewels of the Madonna," Raisa, Crimi, and Rimini; Saturday matinee, "Manon," Vix and Muratore, and Saturday night, Jan. 26, Henry Hadley's "Azora."

GERMANS IN 'BEHIND WALLS'

Nathansen's Drama Has Its American Premiere at Irving Place.

Marriage between Jew and Gentile is the theme of Henri Nathansen's drama, "Behind Walls," which, under the title of "Hinter Mauern," had its first performance in this country last night at the German Irving Place Theatre. The play is one which has attracted considerable attention in Germany and Austria, and is largely responsible for the reputation of its author, a Dane. It treats its subject interestingly and vigorously, and is particularly excellent in its character drawing.

Anni Rub-Foerster and Hanns Unterkirchner gave good performances as the lovers of opposite creed, and among others in the company were Heinrich Marlow, who directed the production; Richard Feist, and Clairette Clair. "Hinter Mauern" will be the program at the Irving Place for the balance of the week.

Miss Anglin in 'Electra' and 'Medea.'

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, announces two special performances of "Electra" by Sophocles and "Medea" by Euripides in Carnegie Hall, with Margaret Anglin and her company, and with special music composed by Walter Damrosch, to be played by the entire New York Symphony Orchestra. Miss Anglin will portray the title rôles in both plays.

"Electra" will be given on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 2:20 o'clock, and "Medea" on Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the same hour. These performances will be similar to those given by Miss Anglin in the Greek Theatre at the University of California.

Philharmonic Gives Special Concert.

The orchestra of the Philharmonic Society gave a special concert last evening in Carnegie Hall, playing Tschaikowsky's Fourth Symphony and other numbers of Weber and Smetana, with Mendelssohn's violin concerto, for Sergeant David Hochstein, and an air from Massenet's "Thais," for Maggie Teyte.

"Aida" Sung for Fourth Time.

Verdi's "Aida" was sung at the Metropolitan last evening for the fourth time this season, and to a large and brilliant audience. The cast was a familiar one, including Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, Amato, Mardones, and Moranzoni conducted.

Dies at Automobile Show.

While visiting the Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace last night Miss Ella Elliott, 65 years old, of White Plains was seized with a heart attack and died before medical help arrived.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Hour Glass," by William Butler Yeats, is announced as one of the short plays which will be on the next program of the Washington Square Players. The others will be "Suppressed Desire," by George Cram Cook and Susan Glaspell; "The Sand Bar Queen," by George Cronyn, and "Pokey" by Philip Moeller. The new bill will be offered at the Comedy on Jan. 21.

Miss Mannheimer will give the first of a series of three weekly readings tomorrow morning at 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria. She will read Brieux's play, "False Gods."

Natnat Kelly, seen here in "Pierrot, the Prodigal," is soon to enter vaudeville in a pantomime.

Only four cities outside of New York will be visited by Mrs. Fiske this season in "Madame Sand." They will be Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati.

The first of a series of five addresses and dramatic readings by Butler Davenport will be given Sunday afternoon at the Bramhall Playhouse.

Performances of "Over the Top" on the roof of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will begin at 8:45 o'clock hereafter, instead of 9.

DRY LAWS REDUCE STATE'S REVENUES

Controller Travis Estimates That Excise Tax Will Be Cut to $5,750,000.

REFORM IN ROAD WORK

Whitman Recommends That State Employ Laborers Direct—New Committees Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The State's income from the excise tax during the next fiscal year will be cut almost one-half, according to an estimate furnished by Controller Travis and transmitted to the Legislature by Governor Whitman in a special message tonight.

The State's revenue from the excise tax during the current fiscal year, which will end on June 30, estimated in part, is placed in the Governor's message at $10,850,000. This is a decrease of $1,835,228 from the amount collected during the preceding fiscal year, which was $12,685,228. According to the Controller's estimate the revenue from the liquor tax during the fiscal year beginning July 1 will be $5,750,000 in round figures.

This, the Governor states in his message, will be due in part to new "dry" territory to be created after the cities have held their first election under the Hill local option law.

The estimated resources and revenues during the next fiscal year available for general budget appropriations by the present Legislature, are:

Cash balance July 1	$11,084,423
Stenographers' tax	481,607
Excise tax	5,750,000
Corporation tax	20,000,000
Incorporation tax	1,400,000
Inheritance tax	14,000,000
Stock transfer tax	6,100,000
Investment tax	2,500,000
Mortgage tax	4,160,000
Motor vehicle tax	2,375,000
Canal maintenance receipts	130,000
Other revenues	4,584,150

These revenues, in round numbers $88,000,000, represent a falling off of approximately $8,000,000 in receipts from the preceding year.

Points to $20,000,000 Levy.

The cash balance and the income from sources of indirect taxation as enumerated would furnish $89,525,189 toward meeting the requirements of the budget approved by the Governor and embodied in his tentative budget bill, of which the grand total is $78,458,200. This amount includes $13,017,805 for the various sinking funds. It is proposed to levy a direct tax to meet the debt service demands for the next fiscal year, and on the basis of the Controller's figures it would appear that necessity calls for a levy of approximately $20,000,000 to provide a sufficient cash balance for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919.

One recommendation in the Governor's special message which aroused considerable discussion in the Capitol corridors had reference to the work of the Highway Department, of which Governor Whitman's close personal and political friend, Edwin Duffy of Cortland, is head. The Governor recommended that the present system of having road construction and maintenance done by contract labor be abandoned and that laborers on the public highways of the State be employed by the State direct. In other years a force numbering many thousands of men has been at work for the various highway contractors.

The Committees.

Assemblyman Raymond T. Kenyon, Republican from Essex County, heads the new War Committee of the Assembly. This committee ranks in importance second to the Committee on Ways and Means. To it will be referred every piece of war legislation that comes before the lower house this Winter. Other members are Mayhold, Jefferson; Hasson, Fulton-Hamilton; Welch, Albany; McGinnies, Chautauqua; Everett, St. Lawrence; Zimmerman, Erie; Wiltsie, Cortland; Showers, Greene; Freuchot, Niagara; Davis, Montgomery; Mead, Erie; O'Hare, Queens; Seeselberg, Richmond; Goldberg, New York.

New York Candidate for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Adjutant General McCain announced today that Snowden Ayer of Company B, 106th M. C., Battalion at Camp Wadsworth, had been designated to take the West Point entrance examination to be held in March.

Spend two minutes a day fighting "Acid-Mouth"

"Acid-Mouth" works 24 hours a day to destroy your teeth. Yet two minutes a day on your part will help counteract it if you use

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DOING OUR BIT
Sunday Night Concert
SOME BILL—WATCH FOR A SURPRISE

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
Over the Top
T. Roy Barnes
Justine Johnstone
Craig Campbell
Laurie & Bronson
80 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed.

SHUBERT 44th, west of B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
Lee & J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production
MAYTIME
AUTOMOBILISTS ATTENTION!
The Only Reminder of Spring in N. Y. now!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:15.
DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY
LEAVE IT TO JANE

BROADHURST 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat., Tues.
MATINEES TODAY & SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM — MAXINE ELLIOTT
IRENE FENWICK — MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
3 WEEKS ONLY—Seats Selling Jan. 28.

WHY MARRY?
Nat C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Shelley Hull, Ernest Lawford, Beatrice Beckley
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39th St. Thea. Nr. B'way. 9th Week
"The Matinee Idol de-luxe." —Eve. Sun.
Phone Early for Sat. Mat. Seats.
In His Greatest Success "Blind Youth"
LOU TELLEGEN

PLAYHOUSE West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW
Margaret ANGLIN in a new Comedy called "BILLETED."
BEGINNING MON., JAN. 14 — SEATS TODAY
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
THE HERITAGE
An Unusual Play By EUGENE WALTER
With CYRIL KEIGHTLEY and LOWELL SHERMAN

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. 5Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

BIJOU. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917

45th St. Thea., Near B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES
YES OR NO

BOOTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Last 2 Weeks.
GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Smartest of Musical Comedies
OH, BOY!
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

COMEDY W. 41st St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Washington Square Players in Their FOUR BEST PLAYS
Last 2 Weeks of this Bill
New Bill opening Mon., Jan. 21.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Has humor, love, risque & fashions."—N. Y. Sun.
FLO-FLO

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

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"The Gipsy Trail"
A TWIN-SIX COMEDY, 1918 MODEL
Plymouth 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 40. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-50c. FISKE O'HARA in "The Man From Wicklow." Next Week—John Drew-Margaret Illington.

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "DeLuxeAnnie" with Jane Grey. Next Week—"DADDY LONG-LEGS."

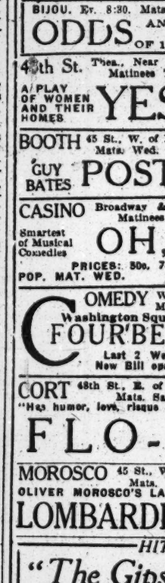
MOTION PICTURES.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defence." CARMEN (Condensed Version.) Daily Aft'noon. CONCERT. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCH.

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3880. BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Those Who Pay." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-30c, incl. tax. EVG. 20-30-55c, incl. tax.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ALMA REUBEN in "I LOVE YOU."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

A THRILLER

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Greatest Musical Show on Earth
COHAN & HARRIS present
The Cohan Revue 1918
"ALL THE HITS IN ONE."

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC — STARTS 11:30.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2.
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THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Laurette Taylor
In a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners,
"HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Seats 50c to $2.00 at Box Office.
OH, WHAT A HIT!
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
"GOING UP"
THE MUSICAL PLAY ALL NEW YORK IS RAVING ABOUT.
"MUSIC AND FUN FROM START TO FINISH."
—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY — THOS. A. WISE
In the Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry
"GENERAL POST"
The Love Comedy of the Season.

GEO. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Mr. Leo DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years
"THE KING"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES.
Mrs. FISKE in MADAME SAND

THE Naughty Wife HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed.

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Parlor, Bedroom & Bath
with Florence Moore & John Cumberland.

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The PIPES of PAN

FULTON West 46th St. Phone Bryant 700. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.
Raymond Hitchcock & Co. in Rex Beach's success
"Words & Music"
A Snappy Revue with Richard Carle, Elizabeth Brice and Billy B. Van.
NEXT WEEK: MARGARET ANGLIN.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE LAND OF JOY
Greatest Dancing Show in the World.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

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DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Popular) 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone
GLOBE THEATRE.
Mat. Saturday 2:20.

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WILLIAM FOX Presents William Farnum in Victor Hugo's Drama of Humanity
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MAT. 2:30 TODAY and all week 25c & 50c
Beginning Sunday Night 8:30 ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED TO 2 WEEKS
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SEE The Marvelous Volcano — American Indians and Beautiful Scenery—Big Guns Belching Flame.
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RIVOLI B'way, 49th. ELSIE FERGUSON in "ROSE of the WORLD." Soloists, Comedy & 20-30-60. Loges $1. Rivoli Orchestra.
RIALTO Times Sq. CHARLES RAY in "His Mother's Boy." Mack Sennett Comedy. 20-30-60. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

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Tonight at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Bothier, Chalmers, Segurola, Bada, Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15, Sat. Elizabeth, Easton, Matsenauer; Whitehill, Leonard, Ruysdael, Schlegel Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2 (First Time), Lodoletta, Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat., 8:15 (75c-$3), Boheme, Peterson, Sanders, Martinelli, Scotti, Mardones, D'Angelo. Cond. Papi
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $1.50, Elman, violinist; Braslau, Diaz, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Francesca da Rimini, Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Thais, Farrar, Howard; Diaz, Whitehill, Bothier, Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8, (Double Bill), L'Oracolo, Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Foll'd by Pagliacci, Music: Caruso, Amato, Cond., Moranzoni.
Brooklyn Academy of Music.
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 13, at 3
Soloist CLAUDIA MUZIO
Berlioz, Bellini, Ernest Bloch, Charpentier, Weber.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Morn., Jan. 12, at 11.
SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN
Mr. Damrosch will explain the brass instru'ts).
Verdi, Weber, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Tschaikowsky.
Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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Concert Master Philharmonic Orch.
BRUCKNER, Symphony No. 5; DELIUS; SAINT-SAENS, Violin Concerto.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Jan. 12, at 8:30
MAX ROSEN
Program includes Brahms Symphony No. 2.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

CARNEGIE HALL TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 29 AT 3
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
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KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
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of Old Spanish Miracle and Nativity Songs, Folksongs of Andalusia and Catalonia and Modern Catalan Choral Ballads.
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Today, 2:30. Tonight, 8:30. La Nouvelle Idole
Sun. Eve., Jan. 13, 8:30. Concert by the Unique Societe des Instruments Anciens

AEOLIAN HALL—Today's lecture by JOHN MASEFIELD
POSTPONED
To THURS. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3:30.
Tickets for to-day will be honored for same seats on later date or Money will be refunded at Box Office.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Dr. Karl Muck Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT at 8:15. SAT. AFT., JAN. 12 AT 2:30

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3.
Chopin-Schumann Recital
GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
YOLANDA MERO
Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano)

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:15. Violin Recital. (Tickets 50c to $1.50.)
Sascha JACOBSEN
Mason & Hamlin Piano. Mgt. Winton & Livingston.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 15, at 3. Piano Recital (KNABE) LEO ORNSTEIN
Seats now at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

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Chu Chin Chow
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1918.

THE INCOME TAX DELAY.

It is said that the blanks necessary for making income tax returns will be ready "next week." Half of the first month of the period for making the returns will have passed by then before a single return is made, and the period was none too long at best. Millions of tax money is tied up until this uncertainty is past, and the labors of taxpayers and taxcollectors are increased in intensity. None of the various explanations are convincing.

It is said that the blanks were prepared, and were recalled to correct errors, and that the work is all to be done over again. The suggestion that the errors were in the blanks is less likely than that they were in the law. Daily interpretations are announced for which there is no basis in the words of the statute, but without which the law could neither be worked nor commend itself to the taxpayers.

The last consideration is important. Enthusiasm about making these tax payments had been worked up in the manner of floating a Liberty Loan. There were bands and lectures, and the feeling was encouraged that these taxes were less for the support of government than for the support of the defenders of democracy and of the ideals to which the country rallied as soon as the President raised the standard. Now this fine feeling is chilled, and disrespect is growing for the law, and for the well-meaning officials who are not to be blamed for the faults of the lawmakers. Congress could not have taken a better way to convince the country that all the talents and virtues are not concentrated in itself.

There is no firm basis for the suggestion that the delay with the blanks is due to the hope that Congress can be induced to reconsider its resolution not to improve upon its efforts to enact a workable statute. The reference to the Attorney General of the legality of the interpretation of the Treasury regarding valuations under the excess profits tax involves millions of taxes, and is more important in its implications. If a beginning is made by the Treasury in casting into doubt the findings of its own officials, where shall the ending be if affronted taxpayers assume a like privilege by taking the law into court? The Treasury is not imprudent in taking into account the reckoning between itself and those who must account to it in none too good temper on account of the work of the lawmakers. Congress itself might well imitate the Treasury in considering what lies ahead if it persists in the errors which have been pointed out so numerously and authoritatively. The Smoot substitute is in some quarters considered to be an improvement at least. If a better substitute can be found, Congress will not be excused for not finding it. The blanks cannot be prepared or issued or executed until Congress itself has definitively made up its mind. But already a beginning has been made in the process of change, and the public mind is receptive of more. Meanwhile Congress is in a state of indecision, and cannot determine whether to go ahead or to take a chance on what may be the result of bracening it out.

SELF-DISPOSITION OF PEOPLES.

Chancellor von HERTLING, that impulsive young Bavarian democrat, is all for "the principle of the free disposition of peoples" and the plebiscite, the latter, of course, in the hands of men who know how to work it successfully. It is really affecting to hear, it would draw tears down BISMARCK'S iron cheek, were he alive to hear the Chancellor say that:

> The question of the restoration of the departments of Northern France [is] to be determined on the principle of the rights of the people to dispose of themselves.

Wondrous fine! Let the Poles of Silesia, West Prussia, Posen, Ermland, and Masuria dispose of themselves. Let the Danes of Schleswig-Holstein dispose of themselves. Let the people of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel—we believe that Dr. HERTLING is a Hessian by birth—and of Saxony, which took the side of Austria in 1866 and were promptly invaded by Prussia, dispose of themselves. Take a vote in Nassau and Frankfort, which Prussia swallowed with Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, and Electoral Hesse.

The deep love of the Saxons for the Prussians is notorious. How is it with the South Germans, with democratic Baden, and Württemberg, with Bavaria itself, Prussianised and annexationist as the royal and ruling class is? The South German is a different animal from the Prussian, more kindly and human. There is no love lost between them. Let the German and Slav "tribes" in Germany dispose of themselves!

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House of Representatives is to vote today upon the woman suffrage amendment. The serious spirit with which a far-reaching change in the American polity is approached by Congress has been evident all along. At the last moment the seven-year limit, retained in the prohibition amendment, has been stricken out of the suffrage amendment. What did Congress care whether the form of the amendment, doubly curious in the case of the prohibition amendment, was constitutional or not? A determined minority cried for the prohibition amendment. Let them have it. "The votes in it" are the lofty consideration of the politician. If the amendment won't hold water, so much the better.

Apparently the woman suffrage leaders are more severe or suspicious. So the changed amendment comes to a vote today. The Republicans think they see "votes in it." They decided yesterday to give it the party support. Then the Democrats took fright. The Southern Democrats, who know that grave dangers for the future in their States are in this amendment, have all along been implored by their brethren to plump for it and save the Democratic Party. The action of the Republicans forced their hand. In alarm they went to the President and persuaded him to abandon his preference for State suffrage and say a favoring word for the Federal amendment. With his powerful backing they felt that they could go back home and hold their shaking knees reasonably rigid as they faced the anti-suffrage constituencies who by their votes they will misrepresent today. Pro-German socialism gave the women the vote in New York; the chicken-heartedness of Democratic Congressmen who put the saving of their seats above all conviction and principle will give it many votes in the House.

That members of Congress are invested with a grave duty, responsibility, and discretion in the matter of submitting constitutional amendments; that they should not be weakly persuaded or frightened by an artificial clamor into that submission; that no merely doubtful permanent change of the Constitution should be encouraged—these considerations seem to occur to too few Congressmen. "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution." "Shall deem it necessary" doesn't mean "shall think it advisable politically out of fear for their seats."

The war is more than an ample, it is an imperative, reason, why this controversy should not be forced upon the country now. Do the Southern members in particular believe that Federal woman suffrage will help to "insure domestic tranquility"? Does anybody think that it will "provide for the common defense"?

Just at the moment when the majority of the New York Representatives are willfully misinterpreting the chance vote of New York for State suffrage as a mandate to vote for Federal suffrage, the Anti-Woman Suffrage Association, representing, as it believes, the majority of the women of New York, is working for the submission to the people by the Legislature of a male suffrage amendment to the State Constitution. The nimble gentlemen at Washington will need all their agility.

THE BACKWARD SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM.

A sensation seems to have been caused by the testimony of President FERGUSON of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company before the Senate Commerce Committee that the Government's program of 6,000,000 tons in 1918, including requisitions, could not be carried out because housing facilities for shipyard workers were not available. "You cannot get ships," said Mr. FERGUSON, "unless houses are provided for workmen," and he added that it was idle to talk of even double shifts under present conditions. Referring to his own yards, he made this statement:

> We have not enough men to work one shift, and in one house I know of eighteen persons are living in five rooms. We have not the money to build houses, and it is the duty of the Government to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land.

This moved Senator MARTIN to say that "if housing is so badly needed "the Government can get the money "within forty-eight hours for the pur-"pose." Indignation with this state of things is natural. Whether there would be relief if it were generally known that housing for workers has for some time been a concern of the Shipping Board would depend upon the point of view. On Dec. 30 Chairman HURLEY wrote a letter to Senator FLETCHER of the Commerce Committee asking for an appropriation of $35,000,000 for the erection of houses at shipyards. An elaborate bill has been drawn to effect that purpose. The creation of boards within boards is a habit of the Council of National Defense. Mr. HURLEY, in his letter to Senator FLETCHER, said that the War Industries Board had appointed a Committee on Housing, with OTTO M. EIDLITZ as Chairman, to investigate and advise on the situation. It had recommended adequate housing facilities, but, wrote Mr. HURLEY:

> Owing to the fact that this problem had not yet reached a critical stage at the time Congress adjourned at its last session, and that no request had been made to Congress for an appropriation to provide necessary houses, Mr. EIDLITZ was unable to do more than suggest.

In other paragraphs of his letter Chairman HURLEY admitted that the problem had become critical long before the adjournment of Congress. He named yard after yard where conditions were very unsatisfactory, among them the plant at Newport News. On Nov. 1 he appointed J. ROGERS FLANNERY "to see what could "be done to help the housing facili-"ties at the shipyards." Congress did not adjourn until just before Christmas. In closing, Mr. HURLEY said that "housing facilities must be ob-"tained for the large army of labor "that must live where the Govern-"ment's operations are being con-"ducted on such an enormous scale."

Yet Chairman HURLEY wrote over his own signature that the problem "had not yet reached a critical stage "at the time Congress adjourned." Mr. FERGUSON declared in his statement to the Commerce Committee that his company had asked the Government to advance $1,500,000 for the construction of workmen's houses at Newport News, but "no action has been taken, we are simply ignored." He had talked about the matter with "General GOETHALS and Admiral CAPPS "and Chairman HURLEY of the Ship-"ping Board," and after nine months of effort was "sick of the subject."

When has housing for shipyard workers not been a problem? The original trouble was, of course, the failure of the draftsmen of the United States Shipping Board act to visualize the obvious necessity and provide an appropriation. That was during the month of August or earlier. It is a pity that a practical shipbuilder like HOMER L. FERGUSON was not consulted. The blunder might have been remedied long before the adjournment of Congress. Probably it would have been if the boards and committees had not made confusion by duplicating effort and getting in the way of one another. A pressing reform is elimination and co-ordination. The Government is tangled in a maze of these agencies. But no time should be lost by Senator FLETCHER in pushing his appropriation bill for the relief of shipyards to passage. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has planned a town for workers in the Government shipbuilding plant at Hog Island on the Delaware, having funds for the purpose, but if new construction is to be speeded at the private shipyards they must also have housing facilities. Of all things necessary to win the war ships indisputably hold first place.

STOCK DIVIDENDS NOT INCOME.

The Supreme Court adopts the homely analogy of Mr. HUGHES in his argument against the taxation of a stock dividend as income. Mr. HUGHES said that the recapitalization process was like changing a $2 bill for two $1 bills. The property represented was not changed by the words on the bills. Justice HOLMES'S way of stating the same thing is this:

> A stock dividend really takes nothing from the property of the corporation and adds nothing to the interest of the shareholders. Its property is not diminished and their interests are not increased. In short, the corporation is no poorer and the stockholder is no richer than they were before.

That is important regarding the tax payment, but is more important in other relations. Some $100,000,000 of capital is freed from the tax, but that concerns nobody with income below $20,000, the minimum paying the tax. The broader application of the decision lies in its bearing upon pricemaking. It ought to end the notion held by many people and some officials that printing shares of stock gives power of extortion to corporations. Nobody is capable of thinking that because of this decision the price of the goods made by the company is or can be increased. If doubling the shares doubled the productive capacity of the plant, there would be such a superfluity of capacity of production that prices could not be maintained. Markets would be flooded, and consumers would be benefited. But, as the court points out, increasing the number of shares alters nothing except the rate of dividend. The sum to be divided is not increased because the capital is increased. The dividend total depends upon the productive capacity and market conditions. Corporations are paid only for the work they do. They are not paid according to their capital, whether it is real or nominal, nor according to whether their shares are in dollars or cents, or whether they are many or few. A corporation selling products makes profits by economies of production and sales. The profits depend on prices fixed either by the market or by Government regulation. Flagrant recapitalization did not alter freight rates at all for Chicago & Alton, any more than this decision altered the price of hardware.

Yet ideas to the contrary persist and color legislation to this day. There was no greater fault in regulation of railway rates than the notion that the watering of shares in some way affected the rates fixed by a Commission for thirty years without knowledge of what railway facilities cost. In the physical valuation proceeding somewhere between fifty and a hundred millions are now being spent upon this delusion.

DELIBERATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Legislature has bathed itself in glory. It has harvested the imperishable renown of being the first State to ratify the prohibition amendment, and it has treated its envious neighbors to the spectacle of a great deliberative body giving its consent to the alteration of the fundamental law only after pondered and long discussion. In exactly fifteen minutes Mississippi decided to part with her right to regulate or prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor within her borders. In exactly fifteen minutes she did all in her power to fasten prohibition forever upon unwilling as well as willing States.

Doubtless a really momentous question such as an alteration in the fee for licensing dogs, if license of any kind is permitted in so stanch a prohibition State, would have given rise to days of debate among the Jackson statesmen. A trifle like a constitutional amendment can be put through almost as quickly as a serious person changes his clothes.

THE INSTANCE OF MR. PURDY.

Mr. LAWSON PURDY, for ten years President of the Tax Board, with whose services the new Municipal Administration was graciously pleased to dispense, has been elected General Director and Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, a new and important place combining functions hitherto intrusted to two officers of the society. There is nothing unusual in this; in fact, it is quite an old story. When Government, National, City or State, for political reasons rejects ability and experience, private organizations, for solid business reasons, very often invite them to posts of responsibility.

The occasion for comment, for surprise, almost even for doubt as to the perfect wisdom of men whom the votes and the enthusiasm of the people sometimes raise to power, is to be found in the alacrity and eagerness of public administrative heads to deprive themselves of the service of tried and valuable men. Beyond all doubt or any possibility of question, Mr. LAWSON PURDY was the best-qualified man in the City of New York to be at the head of the Tax Board. His long experience gave him a knowledge no other man possesses, and in an office where any departure from the rule of impartial justice, any yielding to improper influence or the impulses of favoritism, any evidence of incapacity, would have invoked loud public protest, Mr. PURDY won the entire confidence and respect of the tax-paying community. The City Government lets him go, the Charity Organization instantly seizes upon him.

Yet there are blind, deluded men who still cherish the hope that some time the administration of City affairs will be treated as business, not as a political plum-tree. The case of Mr. PURDY shows that the wheels of O Time can roll backward as well as forward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ireland Learns a Lesson.

Some astonishment, strangely enough, seems to be mingled with the grief and anger felt in the Irish city of Waterford at the sinking by German submarines of two steamers owned and manned by Irishmen and carrying Irish passengers. The astonishment must be due to the existence there, hitherto, of the belief, so laboriously cultivated by one Irish class, that any enemy of England must necessarily be the friend of Ireland, and that German friendship has the ordinary implications of the same quality or emotion in other people.

This pathetic illusion no longer exists in Waterford, for such affection as Germany feels for Ireland as a troubler of British policy did not prevent her submarine commanders from attacking the two Irish vessels and sending them to the bottom with all on board. The only effect it had, apparently, was that the commanders made a special effort, in the case of one ship successfully, to render the destruction complete—in other words, to carry out the advice which the now famous LUXBURG gave with respect to the ships of Argentina, another object of German friendship. This amiable intention was foiled by the drifting ashore on the Welsh coast of some wreckage that has been identified as coming from the second of the two Irish ships.

As Waterford knows that the crews and passengers of British steamers are usually allowed to row ashore if they can, with only a little desultory shelling, after they have been set adrift, her people are revising the faith they formerly had in the value of German friendship and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that, dangerous as is German hostility to sailor folk, it is preferable to its opposite. To some such view, according to report, several other even more efficient vassals of Germany, including Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary, are coming, or have already arrived. Germany is for Germany, ruthlessly and wholly, and she has, not friends, but tools, to be used, worn out, and broken as fast as her own interest demands.

Annoying as Well as Useless.

In the magazine Printers' Ink there appears an elaborate protest, made by the advertising manager of a Boston shoe manufactory, against the vast amount of paper that is daily wasted in this country by the mailing of so-called "business literature," the usual destination of which is the recipient's wastebasket. He tells what he has himself thus thrown away from a single mail, and it makes a list that would be amazingly long if almost everybody did not receive a considerable quantity of these troublesome appeals and was not therefore able to imagine how many more of them must go to people from whom more in the way of business could be hoped or expected.

Just how much of this "literature" is read before it is destroyed nobody could tell. Some of it, no doubt, even when uninvited, accomplishes the designed end of exciting interest and getting orders, but this fraction is small, and the huge remainder is not only worse than a waste of the sender's money; it produces something of irritation or animosity, and therefore hurts business rather than helps it.

With paper now scarce as well as costly, the waste involved in sending out uninvited appeals for custom is reprehensible as well as injudicious. When requests for information as to goods or prices are made as a result of seeing advertisements in public print, responses in the form of well-prepared and written circular letters sent by mail are easily defensible and they are then effective as well as legitimate.

Are They Preparing a Retreat?

Reports from Belgium are to the effect that the Germans, not satisfied with the heavy taxes laid on the inhabitants of that unhappy country and regularly collected under pretense of meeting the natural expenses of any administration, are now systematically completing the process of removing to Germany portable property of every kind. The ascribed purpose of the robberies is the utter ruin of the Belgians in order that for many a year after the war they may not be industrial competitors of their present masters.

The theory is entirely plausible, if any be needed beyond that of a characteristic desire on the part of the Germans to take from non-Germans whatever they have that Germans want. But the stripping of Belgium may have another significance—it may mean that the Germans think or fear that at no remote date they may withdraw from that country under military compulsion and that they are determined, as much as they can, to deprive their present enemies of advantages that might be derived from a chance of more or less speedy restoration to prosperity. They may be doing, that is, exactly what they did in France before withdrawing to the so-called Hindenburg line—creating a desert for the never-to-be-forgiven foe to occupy after themselves.

The utter ruin of Belgium is hardly compatible with an intention to remain in it permanently, or even long.

Another German Illusion.

Among the many queer orders issued to the German newspapers by the Kaiser's industrious and ingenious board of censorship, about the most puzzling is the one forbidding "publications which permit to be recognized the effectiveness of geology or kindred sciences in the service of the army." This prohibition applied, it seems, to technical journals as well as to the papers giving, or pretending to give, general information to ordinary, unspecialised readers.

It takes some thinking to arrive at a plausible explanation of this ban, and the best that can be imagined is not entirely satisfactory. Perhaps, however, the basis of the order was a naïve belief that without a suggestion from Germany it would not occur to the other nations to exploit the military possibilities of the sciences, like geology, that are not directly and obviously applicable to the conduct of war.

Such a notion would harmonize with the opinions entertained in Germany as to the intelligence of her neighbors. As a matter of fact, however, the Allies, from the very beginning of the war, have made much use of scientists of all sorts, and the geologists, French and British, have been of great assistance in the laying out of trenches and the placing of cannon, just as meteorologists have been of enormous assistance in the work of the aviators.

ART NOTES.

A Collection of Chinese Art Objects —Some Modern Paintings.

The Barton collection of Chinese bronzes, lacquers, and embroideries, and the Barnes collection of Chinese porcelains are on view at the Anderson Galleries prior to their sale by auction next week. The early bronzes ascribed to the Shang dynasty, which runs back almost as far before the birth of Christ as the present century is after that date, will, of course, arouse the most interest among collectors and experts. The itinerant critic cannot attempt to disentangle the complicated system by which the Orient places its art product in the various divisions of time markings its long history. The old bronzes are interesting enough in themselves with their dense patina and vigorous shapes; and the pieces attributed to the dynasties before the Ming claim the admiration of a public now thoroughly awakened to the force and stimulating quality of primitive design. The technically excellent work of the Ming artisans and those of subsequent periods are charming in refinement and delicacy of execution, but their appeal slackens in comparison with the earlier art. The collection includes a group of pottery figures and a sculptured stone head that is given to the Han dynasty.

A Group of Modern Painters.

At the Montross Galleries this month is a group of modern painters not quite cryptic enough to fall under the popular classification of "modernist," although one or two have passed through that stage to return to the more familiar traditions. Henry Fitch Taylor's "The Grist Mill—Cornish" is an excellent example of the treatment of a familiar subject with modern method and without losing sight of objective reality. Middleton Manigault's "Still Life" is another picture in which the spectator sees a natural representation of plant life and the ordinary furniture of an ordinary room, while the experienced gallery visitor notes also an expressive linear construction in the drawing of the long sensitive leaves, a planned artistic effect in their contrast with the short lines and sharp angles of the cane-work of the stand on which the plant is placed, and a general interplay of all the lines and shapes in a pattern as subtle as it is bold. Other exhibitors are George Bellows, Guy Pene Du Bois, Edwin Grossman, Robert Henri, Leon Kroll, Max Kuehne, George F. Of, Walter Pach, Maurice Prendergast, Morgan Russell, and S. MacDonald Wright.

Deportation for Pro-Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the drastic punishment meted out to the New Haven lawyer who proclaimed his contempt for our country and his desire to see Germany win was deserved, it would seem better to have the Government take a hand in such cases and insist upon the deportation of these pro-Germans. Give them no assistance, but order them to leave the country and see that they go.

Cornwall, Conn., Jan. 6, 1918. E. B. S.

A VICTORY IN THE FIELD.

That Is the Way to Terminate German Militarism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I most favorably approve the editorial article in THE TIMES of Monday, Jan. 7, commenting on the unfortunate necessity for the restatement of the peace terms by Lloyd George. It cannot be insisted too strongly that the way to win the war and establish the peace we all long for is to stop the discussion of supposed peace terms. We must have a positive success on the field to terminate the German militarism, and we only weaken our condition and put this off by giving the weak-hearted the occasion to talk about peace.

C. E. INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1918.

The Place of Our Chief Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer feels most grateful to THE TIMES for the publication of the series of articles now appearing on your editorial page over the signature of "An American Jurist."

The broad apprehension displayed in these articles of the unique world position and independent interests of the United States renders these articles most timely and gives them great permanent value.

I wish to suggest that the second paragraph in the article appearing in your issue of Jan. 8 ought certainly to be read in the light of the concluding paragraph of the same article. The second paragraph begins: "The interests of America most concerned in the final treaties which will embody the consummation of this greatest of modern wars may be classified as (1) Mexican, (2) Canadian, (3) West Indian, (4) Asiatic and Pacific."

Of course, the writer of the article has not for a moment overlooked the truth that for every nation those interests are greatest which concern domestic tranquillity, industry, and progress, but it is feared that not every reader will apply the necessary modification. One is reminded of the teacher of political economy who, at the close of a "problem" course in which he had put a large share of enthusiasm, asked his students what three things would be most essential to a group of individuals cast upon an isolated land. He hoped, of course, to hear the answer—a fertile soil, a favorable climate, and some of the implements of husbandry. But so easily is the controversial emphasized and the obvious slighted, his students answered as with one voice—free trade, sound money, and universal suffrage.

The purpose of the foregoing is to emphasize the hope that Americans will realise during the perilous discussion which will attend the close of the European war that their chief interests are still within their continental boundaries. If it had not been considered and were not still considered that these interests were endangered, America would not be, at this moment, a participant in the struggle. Yet the absorption of interest by armies and events located on European soil tends temporarily to dwarf the importance of domestic affairs and exaggerate that of foreign relations. It is important, therefore, at every stage to note how little permanent interest the people of the United States can have in questions of national boundaries or forms of government in other continents.

H. T. NEWCOMB.

New York, Jan. 8, 1918.

A Changed Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dawn of a new economic conception is breaking. Conceive an Attorney General sworn to oppose and prosecute wrongs petitioning the Supreme Court to defer hearing and adjudicating a case of alleged wrongdoing. If a condition is wrong in peace time it is worse in war time, because a "stifling monopoly" has easier going and less opposition in time of stress than when "business" is running normally. It is no sign of weakness to be mistaken and less so to admit it. Why does not the Attorney General courageously admit his theory is wrong and abandon the harassing if not destructive policy? Our pressing needs at the moment indicate that centralization, instead of having gone too far, has not gone far enough, and the Government has stepped in to accelerate the movement irresistibly tending in that direction.

HERBERT D. LOUNSBURY.

New York, Jan. 2, 1918.

Insolent Enemies at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a naturalized citizen but with the feeling of a real and true American I would like to put this question: "How long are we going to tolerate those miserable scoundrels who live and prosper under the protection of our flag, and at the same time work for our destruction?"

A new example of their boldness reported in your news columns from New Haven, Conn., is a German-American's impertinent reply on his draft questionnaire with the words of "Deutschland ueber Alles" written across it, and hopes for Germany's victory, also alluding to us as big bluffers, and saying that we could not bluff Germany nor him. In order to win this war and help win democracy, it is my opinion that it is even more important to fight the enemies within than those without, and unless we punish some of them their crimes will become so great that it may bring demoralization to all our forces and doom us to failure.

A. G.

New York, Jan. 7, 1918.

Division of the Moslems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a criticism of the word "Moslems" instead of "Turks" when speaking of the allied advance in Palestine. The use of this word would make it appear that the war in Palestine was a war between Moslems and Christians instead of between the Allies and the Central Powers. When one considers that Turkey had 15,000,000 Moslem subjects which have ceased to pay her allegiance, while Great Britain has 95,000,000, France 22,000,000, and Russia, 13,006,972, and we ourselves a few in the Philippines, it is plain that this is not a crusade. When one remembers that the Turks are allied with Christian powers it is equally plain that it is not a jehad.

EVANGELINE METHENY.

Beaver Falls, Penn., Jan. 7, 1918.

More War Savings Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a resident of the upper west side. I find it almost impossible to secure war savings stamps in any considerable amount. There is a State bank in my neighborhood, but to my frequent demands for stamps comes the reply, "We are out of them." At most they sell me five or six. Cannot the banks and drug stores purchase these stamps in large quantities, thereby encouraging the spirit of thrift on the part of citizens who are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity the Government offers?

IRENE MARKOWITZ.

New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

THE WAR MAP.

Between the black and dotted line
Our world's encompassed—yours and mine—
And all the rest
Seems territorial to that space.
There, paths through sky and sea converge!
And in the solemn urge, peril's forgot!
Sons of the air, fly fast, fly far!
Speed, men of the sea, our forces where
The dew is red—
The nations' sign—
Between that black and dotted line!

Between the black and dotted line
Our freedom's measured—yours and mine.
Here is the test,
So purposeful, the waste.
Hope of all peoples here is merged,
And, in the onward surge, self is forgot!
Through battle cloud, fly high, fly low—
On, hero-brothers, how ye crowd
Where vision's clear
And cause enshrined
Between that black and dotted line!

HELEN HAINES.

America After the War

Public Attention Will Be Directed Toward Mexico For Military and Commercial Reasons—An Orderly, Independent Neighbor Our Aim.

By AN AMERICAN JURIST.

CHAPTER V.—MEXICO.

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AFTER the general peace, ending the present great war, the American Government will be compelled to pay closer attention to the disturbed state of Mexico. The great increase of America's national debt, her increased taxation, and the artificial limitations placed on her ability to cope with either England or Germany in world commerce will compel America to promote better conditions of trade and intercourse on her own continent. To this end Mexico must be pacified and the Government made more stable. Stability and security are pressing needs, not only of the property classes in Mexico, but of the Mexican laborers as well. Without prosperity in Mexico, humanitarians should not overlook that the condition of its lower classes cannot be ameliorated. Not only this, the safety and the freedom of Americans' trade is directly involved in the Mexican problem. After the general peace the American Government will not long be suffered to continue a policy of inaction and indifference to the internal conditions of Mexico.

Other and more peremptory motives will ultimately lead America to a revision of its policy of inaction. No scheme of defensive warfare can be complete for the United States of America which omits a reference to Mexico. Its northern boundary, as fixed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the Gadsden Treaty of 1853, extends along the southern frontier of the United States for nearly 2,000 miles. The occupation of Mexico by a European or Asiatic power of the first rank at war with the United States doubtless would and should be prevented. At the first sign of such a possibility the seaports of Mexico would be a subject of serious consideration by the military authorities of the United States. That Mexican ports should not offer a harbor for the enemy would be a matter of as much concern in Washington as that the harbors of the Chesapeake or of San Diego and San Francisco Bay should not offer them a safe landing. If Mexico were then neutralized the neutrality of Mexico would inevitably be subordinated to considerations involving the safety and the integrity of a great and populous nation. America has a high and commendable moral conception of the effect of a country's neutralization; but in the last resort it cannot deliberately permit itself to be destroyed. The world would not expect that America should allow itself to be overrun from Mexico.

It is not only the military significance of Mexico which makes it of serious importance to the United States, but its trade, and the unlimited possibilities of its greater development under a stable Government. Properly governed, Mexican commerce with its nearest neighbor, the United States, would be of incalculable value not only to the Mexicans themselves, but to America. The fertile areas, the valuable mines, and the unlimited resources of Mexico would, if properly developed under a competent and orderly Government, add prodigiously to the riches and the foreign trade of the United States. The configuration of Mexico in reference to the United States makes it certain that Mexico and the United States are destined to some closer commercial association and some defensive alliance. Had the mountain chains of North America run east and west instead of north and south, the future history of the countries, now under separate and distinct Governments, would be very different from what it is destined to be. The configuration of the territory of a nation with reference to that of bordering nations is a most important factor in both its economic and its political development. We have only to glance at the histories of Greece and Italy to be convinced of the truth of this statement.

The history of Mexico since its escape from Spanish domination in 1821 shows a lamentable defect in the capacity of Mexicans for self-government. Since its virtual independence of Spain, with the exception of the régime of Porfirio Diaz from 1884 to 1911, the history of Mexico is a tale of almost continuous warfare, in which Maximilian's empire is a mere episode. During all this long period life and property have been insecure and the misgovernment such as no neighboring power of the first rank other than the United States would have suffered to endure so long in any country contiguous to it. Instead of receiving commendation for its toleration of Mexico's misgovernment, the Government of the United States has been censured by all the older political communities of Europe. That the Washington Government is largely responsible for the disorder of Mexico is believed in Europe. The Monroe Doctrine prevents any foreign nation taking the place of Spain in Mexico, and it morally obligates the United States to do that which it will not permit any foreign Government to do. Unless something is soon done by America to set the Mexican house in order it is reasonably sure that some sort of foreign intervention will be suggested at no distant time after the general peace. European activities in this hemisphere will not subside with the general peace. They can be regulated only by the prompt action of America in the interest of tranquillity in Mexico.

It is within the power of the Washington Government to bring about a better state of things in Mexico. Nor need the exercise of this power imperil the independence of Mexico. This would be deplored in America. The hegemony of the United States in North America can, if desired, be asserted as effectually in Mexico as in Cuba, and with as favorable results. It is the conviction of any real necessity for action which has been lacking at Washington and it is the want of conviction which is receiving the censure of the rest of the world. The Government at Washington is constituted for the purpose of promoting the safety and the highest development of the United States. The Government cannot always wait for popular mandates concerning every detail of the foreign policies. The people expect their Government to govern and they have a right to expect that it will govern well. As yet the great mass of Americans have not seen fit to intrude their opinions on the Mexican question. But this state of things is unlikely to last.

Ignoring the defects of the Spanish administration of three centuries, it must be conceded that the great and interesting cities of Mexico were founded under Spanish rule. The admirable architecture of Mexico, which bids fair to be so influential in the future of California from San Diego to San Francisco, is also due to Spain. Any permanent excellence in the laws of Mexico is derived from Spain. It has been lately remarked in an influential American journal that the population of Mexico, like that of other countries, is composed of three classes, "upper, middle, and low" ("Tragic Story of Martyred Mexico.") Under Spain the upper class of Mexicans was perhaps more highly refined than that of any other part of North America. He who would have a correct idea of high society in Mexico a century since must turn to the pages of Mme. Calderon de la Barca, the wife of the first Spanish Minister accredited to Mexico after its independence ("Life in Mexico.") It is a document of no little value, published at the instance of the historian Prescott. At the present day the general refinement of the upper class of Mexico remains quite equal to that of the more intelligent classes of the United States. This fact Americans are apt to ignore. Few Americans who adventure into Mexico come to know the inner life of the Mexicans.

It is the orderly upper class of Mexico who would most welcome the security which the United States is alone able to afford to Mexico. That the life of the lower classes of Mexicans, the Indians and the Mestizos, could be ameliorated by the friendly and proper intervention of the United States there can be no question. That the present state of things in Mexico will be allowed by America to continue indefinitely it is counter to the course of history to suppose. It is the duty of the Government of the United States to undertake the pacification and reorganization of Mexico very soon after the general peace, and to see to it that there is set up in that unfortunate and superlatively beautiful country, so close to the United States, a Government worthy of its potentialities. It is only in this way that the United States can fulfill on this continent its natural responsibilities and its high destiny. When it is the national will that peace and security shall be brought about in Mexico by Washington, it can be accomplished with no impairment of Mexican independence. This the history of American intervention in Cuba demonstrates. That intelligent Americans would deplore the loss of independence by Mexico is certain. Only a few American adventurers desire its annexation by the United States. The intelligent classes of America recognize clearly the natural limitations imposed by their form of government, and it is the intelligent classes of all countries who in the end frame its policies. The continuation of an independent but a more orderly and safer Mexico is the only wish of the people of the United States at the present time.

Under the auspices of a patriotic and eminent American, Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, has very lately been given to the world a brief but powerful picture of the degraded political conditions long prevailing in Mexico. The sketch of the revolutionary Governments since the expulsion of Spain is concise and accurate. The rapine, the murderous conduct, and the general disorder and insecurity of the Mexico of a century past are there given with substantial accuracy and without exaggeration. It makes a sorry picture.

Constant revolutions in Mexico mean that there can be no stability either in public or private affairs. The insecurity of the property of American nationals in Mexico, the American Government has the power to ignore. But no great Government can persistently neglect such interests without condemnation in the end. Action will follow the more spirited condemnation which must soon exhibit itself after the general peace. In view of the established foreign policy of America, formulated in the "Monroe Doctrine," it is not safe for America to continue to ignore the Mexican depredations committed against foreign subjects and citizens. America must either act in Mexico or allow other nations to intervene. There is no third choice left to America. That America will patiently suffer foreign intervention in Mexico would be counter to her history. Therefore it is reasonably certain that the Mexican problem will be taken up by Washington soon after the next general peace.

The inconvenience suffered by American citizens, the perils of their commercial intercourse, the jeopardy of American and foreign capital invested in Mexico, make it unwise and impolitic for the Washington Government to continue a policy of inaction and indifference to Mexico. It would seem almost unbelievable that for years past no return transportation can be purchased between the commercial capitals of America and Mexico. There is at a time of peace between the United States and Mexico no certainty that an American landed at Vera Cruz or Laredo will be allowed to reach Mexico City or to return from there. What other Government besides the American would so patiently endure such a condition of things for so long a period?

Now that ententes between America and other powers are in order, it would seem that a better entente between Mexico and the United States, the most desirable of all ententes for America, will not be much longer delayed. The construction of the Panama Canal makes it expedient and even imperative for the safety of the rapidly increasing population and wealth of the United States that the future joint foreign policy of the United States and Mexico should be definitive and uniform. The protection of the Panama Canal against foreign aggression makes it equally imperative that America should come to a speedy understanding whereby American troops and munitions may be forwarded by land routes to Panama. Only in this way can "American liberty" be effectually safeguarded against the inevitable foreign aggressions which time in the ordinary course of events will surely develop. After the episode of Maximilian, Americans have no further justification for believing that never again will Mexico be the subject of foreign attempts at her regeneration or even her domination. All history is one long record of more repetitions whenever similar conditions again develop.

NEWS PRINT PROFITS PUT AT $105,000,000

Senator Smith, in Debate, Says Makers' Net Revenue Rose 50% in 1917.

SMOOT FIGHTS RESOLUTION

Measure Denounced as Special Legislation—Jobbers Before Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Attacks on the News Print Manufacturers' Association for the alleged combination to keep up the price of paper, for which several of the associations have been indicted, were made in the Senate today in debate over the resolution offered by Senator Smith of Arizona, authorizing the President to put control over the entire news print output in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. The resolution would give the Trade Commission authority to distribute the paper output, at a price based on the cost of production plus a fair profit.

Senator Smith alleged that the News Print Manufacturers' Association—or members of it—had conspired to foist extortionate prices upon the market. As a result, he said, many smaller publications throughout the country, including newspapers and magazines, would be unable to continue in business. The International Paper Company and others that, with it, control nearly the entire news print market, Senator Smith asserted, made more than $105,000,000 profit in 1917, an increase of 50 per cent. over the preceding year. Of that amount, he said, $17,500,000 represented profit gained through the increase in price forced upon the market.

The Arizona Senator referred to President Wilson's recent order, through the Federal Trade Commission, by which the Government was to be charged 2½ cents a pound for paper. That price, he said allowed the manufacturers ample profit.

One feature of the resolution provides for payment to the manufacturers of 75 per cent. of the aggregate of a contract in the event that they decline to accept a price fixed by the Federal Trade Commission and seek redress in court. Whatever balance is due the manufacturers would be paid after the courts had passed on the matter. Senator Fletcher, who had caused the 75 per cent. clause to be inserted in the resolution, accepted a suggestion today that the payment be raised to 90 per cent. of the total of a contested contract.

Senator Smoot of Utah opposed the resolutions "a most vicious measure," contemplating "special legislation for one industry." He argued that the anti-trust laws reached any price-fixing combination of news print or any other manufacturers.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia assailed the resolution with an attack on newspapers and a declaration that regulation of the newsprint paper situation was no more necessary to winning the war than control of the cotton or potato fields.

Senators King of Utah and Sherman of Illinois asked Senator Smith why it was any more necessary to have Government control of print paper, for public safety and defense, than of any other business. Senator Smith replied that the print paper industry was trust controlled, and that the Government should intervene if the President believed it desirable.

The measure was vigorously defended by Senator Owen, who said such a step was necessary to break the power held by the alleged paper monopoly over the press. He charged that the paper-makers now could dictate to the press of the country by withholding supplies.

Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, urged that no effort be made to rush the measure through the Senate.

News print paper jobbers told the Federal Trade Commission today that they would be forced out of business if the commission undertook to supply small publishers with paper, as was done last year, and asked that their status in the trade be defined when the commission fixed prices under an agreement by the manufacturers with the Department of Justice.

The commission's hearing was adjourned until Feb. 9 to allow the jobbers to produce data as to the cost of distribution.

MISS RAND TO WED AVIATOR

Daughter of Mrs. H. T. Jacquelin Engaged to Lieutenant Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin of Saddle Brook Park, Hohokus, N. J., and 1,155 Park Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenia Oakes Rand, to Lieutenant George Valentine Smith of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rudolph Smith of Philadelphia. Lieutenant Smith is now stationed at Kelley Field, Texas. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, and St. Anthony Clubs of Philadelphia and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Rand, who is a daughter of Mrs. Jacquelin by her first husband, came out about three years ago with her sister. Miss Margery Oakes Rand, and both were members of the Junior League.

WEDS W. G. SCHMITTBERGER.

Miss Teresa M. Giblin a Bride in Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

The marriage of Miss Teresa M. Giblin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Giblin of this city, and William G. Schmittberger, son of the late Chief Inspector of Police, Max F. Schmittberger, took place yesterday morning at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The Very Rev. George I. Conlon, prior of St. Dominic's Convent, Washington, D. C., officiated.

John Giblin gave his sister in marriage, and George C. Schmittberger was best man for his brother. Miss Mary V. Giblin acted as maid of honor.

After the ceremony and nuptial mass, a breakfast was served to the bridal party and immediate families at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmittberger are to spend a three months' honeymoon in Southern California, and will reside in this city on their return.

Fall Fatal to Fire Lieut. Murphy.

Lieutenant Charles Murphy, who was attached to Engine Company 26, in West Thirty-seventh Street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital as the result of injuries he suffered when he fell from the second floor of the fire station to the floor below on Dec. 31, while responding to an alarm. Lieutenant Murphy missed his footing as he was about to slide down the emergency pole and landed heavily, fracturing his spine. He was forty-five years old and lived at 437 West Thirty-fourth Street.

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RAISE FIRE INSURANCE HERE BECAUSE OF WAR

Advance of 10 Per Cent. Will Mean Additional Outlay of $3,000,000 for Entire City.

Influenced by the numerous incendiary fires in this city during recent months, the New York Fire Insurance Exchange voted yesterday to increase fire insurance rates in the five boroughs by 10 per cent. Collateral reasons for the increase included general war conditions, which have caused higher costs for making repairs, both for materials and labor.

The premium advance will mean an outlay of about $3,000,000 more for fire insurance taken out this year than the same amount of protection cost in 1917. Of this, the records show, Manhattan will pay approximately $2,000,000. The increased rate is to remain in effect, according to officers of the exchange, only for the period of the war.

NO PROTEST BY LANSING.

Secretary Denies That He Opposed Mrs. Whitehouse's Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing today authorized the statement that there was no truth in the statement, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that he opposes the sending of Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York to Switzerland on a special mission by George Creel of the Committee on Public Information." The Secretary said that he did not oppose the sending of Mrs. Whitehouse on this mission and that he had made no protest against her appointment. He requested that a denial of these statements be printed.

Secretary Lansing is a member of the Committee on Public Information, of which Mr. Creel, who made the appointment, is Chairman. Mr. Lansing said that Mrs. Whitehouse has been furnished such State Department credentials as were necessary. When he was asked whether she was going to Switzerland in an official or unofficial capacity, the Secretary replied that her mission was official since she was going for the Committee on Public Information, which is an official Government organization. He did not deny, however, that he had not been consulted with regard to the appointment of Mrs. Whitehouse.

The Committee of One Thousand Women sent a letter to Mr. Creel yesterday asking that a delegate representing the working women of America be sent on a mission similar to that of Mrs. Whitehouse. The letter said:

"The Committee of One Thousand Women of New York State wishes to express to you its gratification over the fact that you have sent to Switzerland a woman to explain to the peoples of Europe the war aims of the United States. As the war progresses, however, it becomes more and more evident that the democratization of Germany, which the President so earnestly desires, must come through the efforts of the men and women of the German working class, influenced by the example and propaganda of the working classes of more democratic countries.

"We, therefore, urge you to send, in addition to Mrs. Whitehouse, a woman who represents the interests of the working women of America, and who can carry to the toilers of Europe the message of the sacrifices and of the aims of the workers of the United States, as they aid in this fight for democracy."

MRS. M. A. DREXEL WEDS BRITISH OFFICER

Divorced Wife of A. J. Drexel, Banker, Marries Lieut. Col. Brinsley Fitzgerald in London.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Skatch says Mrs. Margarita Armstrong Drexel, who last year divorced her husband, Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, was married quietly in London Saturday to Lieut. Col. Brinsley Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the home forces.

Mrs. Drexel obtained her divorce on statutory grounds and for cruelty in London, on May 26, 1917. Her husband did not defend the action. She had entered into a separation agreement in 1913, two years after she had established a residence in Philadelphia, with the intention of starting a divorce action. It was said at that time that she had been dissuaded by her children from prosecuting the case.

Under the terms of the separation agreement Mrs. Drexel was to receive the sum of $50,000 annually. In August, 1915, when the payments ceased, to compel her husband to continue them she had to file her domestic history in the Chancery Court in London in the form of affidavits. In these she related that her married life had been unhappy since 1907.

Before her marriage to Mr. Drexel she was Miss Margarita Armstrong of Philadelphia. She was married in 1886 when she was 18 years old. By her marriage she had four children, Anthony, Lady Maidstone, John Armstrong Drexel, and Louis C. N. Drexel.

Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald is the fourth son of the late Sir Peter Fitzgerald. He was born Sept. 25, 1859, and was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford.

MISS BRIDGMAN A BRIDE.

General's Daughter Weds Octave A. Alvarez in Heavenly Rest Church.

The wedding of Octave A. Alvarez, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alonzo Alvarez of Mobile, Ala., and Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, the only daughter of General Oliver Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, of 883 Park Avenue, New York, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Herbert Shipman came from camp to officiate and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Matthews.

The bride, who is General Bridgman's daughter by his first wife, walked with him. Her soft white satin gown had panniers and long sleeves of point lace, worn by her mother, and the tulle veil was held with a diadem of lace and gathered at the back, where it was held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a large heart-shaped corsage ornament of diamonds.

Miss Agnew Smyth of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant, in rose colored charmeuse with sleeves and drapery of pale grey net topped by a huge round gray tulle hat with touches of rose color. She carried pink roses.

Harold Tobey was Mr. Alvarez's best man, and the ushers were Colonel Selden E. Marvin of Albany, Major Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Captain William H. Carpenter, Captain David Conrad, Captain Alan W. Ferry, William B. Boulton, Jr., Ward Smith, and Edward Irwin Martin. There was no reception, but the two families went to the Bridgman residence for an informal supper.

WED ENSIGN GEO. W. LOFT.

Daughter of John F. Ahearn Marries Son of ex-Congressman.

Former Borough President John F. Ahearn and Mrs. Ahearn yesterday announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Ahearn, to Ensign George W. Loft, son of ex-Congressman George W. Loft. The wedding took place at Washington on Monday.

Mrs. Loft was graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy in this city and is a member of several charitable organizations on the east side, where she passed most of her life at her parents' home, 296 East Broadway. Ensign Loft was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and is at present on duty in Washington.

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MORE SCHOOLHOUSES URGED UPON BOARD

President Somers Suggests Plan for Elimination of "Makeshift Gary Plan."

CHILDREN CHIEF CONCERN

New Body Not to Take Up Details of Administration, but to Make Policies, He Says.

President Arthur S. Somers, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, called the attention of its members to some of the important problems they must undertake to solve. The organization of the schools, he said, to the end that they may render the best possible service to the children, should be their chief concern. The demand for the speedy completion of buildings was pressing, as was also the need for economies in construction. There were funds available for a large number of new buildings and additions, and it was important that they be made ready as speedily as possible as part of their program for the elimination of the makeshift duplicate school organization that had been masquerading in this city as the Gary plan, and the substitution of some workable plan.

In undertaking this work they would find it necessary to call to their assistance the superintendents, principals, and teachers, the local school boards, familiar, as they were, with local needs; and the parents, concerned, as they always were, that their children were properly accommodated and instructed.

"The mass of unimportant matters and detail," he said, "that came before the preceding board because a system of standing committees encouraged it, they would not set out to consider. They would be a policy-making board. They would not undertake to run the schools, but would make it their duty to see that they were run properly. They must work through a committee of the whole, rather than through standing committees, but when occasion demanded it, or a particular problem was to be solved, it might be necessary to call upon a smaller number as a special committee to study the proposals. They must hold their paid officials, all of them, to a strict responsibility for results. It would be foolish to retain such policies were to be continued or changed.

"This suggests," he said "the need for a reorganization of our supervisory staff. We are tending rapidly to increase the overhead cost. In the last year or two, while our school population has increased less than formerly, we find a record of unusual additions of positions in the supervising staff. Apparently we are losing sight of the imperative need of exercising that rigid economy in our educational system that we have all been compelled to exercise in our daily life. This is a time when we cannot afford schooling from impairment, but it is also a time when we must not increase cost of schooling unless there is no other way to guard against impairment and lessened efficiency. We ought not to add a single new position to the list, or along without. We ought not to increase our staff in any particular unless positive need for it is demonstrated."

He suggested that the members of the Board of Superintendents be assigned to particular problems, rather than to certain parcelled out branches of the service. The District Superintendents had become, he declared, too much examiners of details of organization and too little leaders in the solution of school problems. The tendency was to become more expert in rating teachers and classes than in improving the teaching of children. He believes that much time was spent in examining and rating teachers who were fully qualified. If that were so why should not the principal's rating be sufficient? One problem to which a group of Superintendents should be assigned was the organization of the schools. In planning schools for all grades in the elementary course they were ignoring the demonstrations in their own system and the progress reported in other systems. The present combination of experiments in the schools was unfortunate and confusing, and they might see whether it should be continued.

For the first six years of the elementary school course all children, he said, might well be taught uniformity. Then the course of study should be modified in recognition of the varying needs of the children. Without undertaking to direct them along particular lines the school should offer opportunity for study in academic, commercial, or vocational subjects."

TRY MODEL MEAL IN SCHOOL

Underfed "Food Scouts" Are Used in the Experiment.

An experiment in scientific nourishment for school children was begun at Public School 40, on East Twentieth Street, yesterday. Twenty-five children, victims of malnutrition, sat down to the first of a series of model meals which will be served to them daily for the next three months. The children took to the experiment, which is being conducted under the direction of the People's Institute, with keen delight. The "Food Scouts," as the children are to be called, are between 9 and 12 years of age and all more than 5 per cent. under weight for their height. The following is the first luncheon, aggregating to 900 calories:

Barley Soup and Vegetables
Spaghetti and Cheese
Rye Bread and Nut Butter
Ice Cream and Cookies

The luncheons will have no wheat bread and meat, but in their stead will be rye bread, cheese, and lima beans. Among the officials present were State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, Dr. Morris Stark of the New York Post Graduate Hospital, Dr. Josephine Baker of the Child Hygiene Bureau of the Board of Health, and Dr. Mary Schwartz Rose of Columbia University. It was estimated that more than 125,000 school children are underfed.

Dr. Olin Alfred Curtis.

LEONIA, N. J., Jan. 9.—Dr. Olin Alfred Curtis, emeritus professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological Seminary since 1914, and the author of several works on theology, died of heart disease at his home here last night, aged sixty-seven years. He was born at Frankfort, Me., and was graduated from Boston University. He had held Methodist pastorates in Milwaukee and Chicago, and had been professor of systematic theology in Boston University before going to Drew Seminary.

Bishop Jones of Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, Jan. 9.—Lewellyn Jones, who retired last September as Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, died today. He was said to have been the oldest Bishop of the Episcopal Communion in the British Empire. Bishop Jones, who was 77 years old, was forty years at the head of the Diocese of Newfoundland. He was born in Liverpool, where he received his early education at the Collegiate institute, later attending Cheltenham College, Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1864.

Colonel Silas A. Ilsley.

Colonel Silas A. Ilsley, a retired can manufacturer of Brooklyn and a veteran of the civil war, during which he was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, died yesterday at his home in Middlebury, Vt., where he had lived since his retirement. He was a son of the late Rev. Silas Ilsley, who was at one time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn. Colonel Ilsley erected a Baptist Church in Middlebury in memory of his father. He also built a soldiers' monument in Middlebury.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STAUB.—Mr and Mrs. A. J. Staub, boy, Jan. 6, 1918, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Engaged.

GLUCK—ROSENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rosenbaum of Easton, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amalia Rosenbaum, to Maurice B. Gluck of New York City and Mount Holly, N. J.

FAINE—WEMPLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Erpest Wemple of Cranford, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elaine Parmele, to Captain Robert Gordon Paine.

Married.

ALTMAN—BERRIEN.—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Berrien, announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Margaret Berrien, to Mr. Morits Altman, the manufacturer.

SCHMITTBERGER — GIBLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, William George Schmittberger and Teresa Margaret Giblin, at St. Vincent Ferrer Church, New York, the very Rev. G. I. Conlon, O. P., Prior of St. Dominic's Church, Washington, D. C., officiating.

WAIT—NYE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Mollie A. Nye and William B. Wait, both of Auburn, N. Y.

ZETOSCH—FRIEDMANN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Lottie Friedmann to Henry Zetosch.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, at his residence, 208 West 71st St., William Arrowsmith. Funeral service at his late residence on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

ARROWSMITH.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side.—Office of the Secretary, 60 Wall St., New York City.—We announce with great sorrow the death of William Arrowsmith and request the members of this association to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 208 West 71st St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M.

WARREN C. CRANE President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

BRINKLEY.—On January 7, 1918, Joseph Brinkley, aged 47 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 98 Bay 19, Bath Beach. Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—Jan. 8, Alexander Brown, aged 58 years. Remains at Stephen Merritt Chapel, 238 8th Av., near 21st St.

CASTAING.—Eva Mace Castaing, Dec. 4, 1917, at her residence at Biarritz, France. New York papers please copy.

COBB.—On Jan. 9, at his residence, Sidney C. Cobb, in his 55th year. Services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

CURTIS, Dr. Olin Alfred, suddenly, at his home, 185 Amos Av., Leonia, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, aged 67. Funeral service will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

DAY.—Susan M. Day, widow of William H. Day and daughter of the late John H. Day, in her 84th year. Funeral from the home of her niece, Lucy E. Romer, 3,407 Walton Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock.

DREYFUSS.—Emile C. Dreyfuss, eldest son of the late Joseph D. and Nannette Dreyfuss, after a lingering illness, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Funeral from Milleaer Funeral Parlor, 1,460 Lexington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 12:30. Relatives, friends, and Joseph Lodge, No. 14, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited.

DUNN.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Catherine E., wife of the late William V. Dunn and mother of the Rev. William V. Dunn, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Most Blessed Sacrament, East Orange, N. J. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 12, at 10 A. M.

EISENBRAUN.—On Jan. 8, 1918, George W. Eisenbraun of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., beloved husband of Agnes McPeak and son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eisenbraun. Funeral Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock from his parents' residence, 81 Barrow St., Manhattan, to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock sharp. Members of James Simpson Council, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Columbus respectfully invited.

EMERSON.—At Vevey, Switzerland, Jan. 5, Cora V. S., daughter of the late Charles Noble Emerson of Pittsfield, Mass.

ENHAUS.—Jan. 9, William Henry Enhaus, in the 70th year of his age. Services from the residence of his son, William A. Enhaus, 1,477 East 14th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 12, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

FERREIRA.—At Fort Schuyler, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Mary A., widow of Alexander Ferreira. Funeral service at her late residence, Fort Schuyler, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FIELD.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 8, Floyd Thomas Ferris Field, in his 77th year, husband of Mary A. Field and son of the late Robert Moore Field and Mary Margaret Clendenen. Funeral private.

GRIGOR.—Jan. 9, William Grigor. Funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 238 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 2 P. M.

GRIMSHAW.—Susan F., widow of Isaac J., in her 83d year. Funeral private. Interment at Freehold, N. J.

HAGADORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, Julia Hall, beloved wife of Francis E. Hagadorn and mother of Bertram B. Hagadorn. Funeral services at her late residence, 280 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HALL.—Elizabeth Catlin, aged 71, daughter of the late Francis C. and Elizabeth W. C. Hall, suddenly, on Jan. 9, 1918, at 54 West 108th St. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

HARRISON.—Annie, on Jan. 6, beloved mother of Cecilia Tully, Francis V. Harrison. Funeral from her late residence, 105 East Isurside Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 10; thence to the Church of Holy Spirit, at 10:30 A. M.

HAUT.—On Jan. 6, Friedericke Dorothea, beloved wife of Charles Haut. Funeral Friday from her late residence, 2,035 Sedgwick Av., private. Chicago and Racine papers please copy.

HAYMAN.—Julius L., dearly beloved husband of Millie Lichtenstein and devoted father of Estelle, Jan. 8, at his residence, 790 Riverside Drive. Funeral services Thursday, 1 P. M., from his residence.

HERVEY.—At Phoenix, Aris., Jan. 3, 1918, Everett Pray Hervey, beloved husband of Alice Hastings Hervey. Funeral services at his late residence, 22 The Crescent, Montclair, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 o'clock. Limousine will meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:15 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

HOFMANN.—Jan. 6, 1918, Elise Hofmann, (nee Lanamith.) Funeral services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 238 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday morning, 11 o'clock.

HUBEL.—Milberta Louisa Hubel, beloved daughter of William and Lillian Hubel. Funeral Friday, from her late residence, 608 Van Nest Av., at 2 P. M.

ILSLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, at Middlebury, Vt., Silas A. Ilsley, in his 79th year. Funeral services at Middlebury Baptist Church, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Friday in Greenwood Cemetery.

JONES.—Edward Walker, after a lingering illness, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 72d year; husband of Isabella Brevoort Woodruff and only son of the late Walker Platt and Marianna Thomas Jones. Funeral service at his late residence, 417 West 148th St., New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

KELLER.—Suddenly, at her residence, 25 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph L. Keller. Requiem high mass at 9:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 11, from St. Ambrose Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Avs. Interment at Jersey City at convenience of family.

KINJO.—Shigeichi. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 P. M.

KONN.—Morris, on his 84th year, dearly beloved husband of Emma and beloved father of Sofie, Ella Hecht, Ned, Milton, and Rosemore. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M., from Looking's Chapel, Amsterdam Av., near 102d St.

LASHER.—Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918. Gone to rest, Ruth Caroline Lasher, daughter of William R. and Alice Russell Lasher. Funeral services 825 Argyle Road, near Avenue H, Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8:15. Interment Fort Plain, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, Annie S., widow of Charles S. Lawrence, in her 83d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 17 Oakland St., Woodhaven, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 8 P. M.

LEECH.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, Charlotte, beloved daughter of Harriet W. Robinson and the late John Eadie Leech, aged 81 years. Funeral at Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

LORD.—At White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1918, Elizabeth C., Lord, widow of the late George Durrell Lord. Funeral private. Rochester papers please copy.

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Died.

MACAULEY.—On Jan. 9, James, the dearly beloved husband of Jennie Macauley (nee Halpin) and father of James, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 207 West 178th St., on Friday, Jan. 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MACK.—At Greendale, N. Y., Jan. 9, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Henry Q. Mack, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral at residence Friday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACKIE.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, 1918, at his residence in Pittsburgh, Penn., Robb, son of the late James S. and Annie Robb MacKie and husband of Mary Steere of Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAGARAHAN.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at 210 East 19th St., Susan Magarahan, daughter of Dennis and Mary Magarahan, formerly of Drumcrew, Parish of Lara, County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral service on Friday, Jan. 11, at 10:30 A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 112 East 12th St., New York City. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

MEYER.—Henry, Jan. 9, 1918, in his 66th year, husband of Julia and father of Henry J., Sophie, and Lillie. Services Saturday, 5 P. M., and interment Sunday from 1,665 72d St., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—Bernhard, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, beloved husband of Rebecca, father of Michael, Elias, Hana, Elbaum, Rose Michel, Blanch Cohn, and Edward. Funeral from his late residence, 515 5th Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery. Omit flowers.

MONROE.—At New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 9, 1918, Lucius M. Monroe, aged 58 years. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, New Canaan, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will meet train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:08 noon.

MOONEY.—On Jan. 7, 1918, Ellen Mooney, the beloved wife of P. Mooney. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Mullin, 318 West 117th St., on Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to Holy Rosary Church, East 119th St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

MORRIS.—Henry Lewis Morris, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th St., Friday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 48 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Henry Lewis Morris, a member of this society, on Jan. 8, 1918.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

NOURSE.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 9, 1918, Achsa S. Nourse, aged 91 years, mother of Mrs. Jacob A. Jackson. Funeral service at her residence, 289 Claremont Av., Montclair, Friday, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Des Moines, Iowa, and Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio, papers please copy.

O'DONOHUE.—On Jan. 7, 1918, at her residence, 5 East 69th St., Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, beloved wife of the late Joseph J. O'Donohue, in the 80th year of her age. Solemn Mass of Requiem at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

O'DONOHUE.—The members of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, President of the Association of Catholic Charities, Ladies of Charity, at the Cathedral, Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock.

GEORGINE ISELIN, Vice President.
REV. V. DE P. McGEAN, Moderator.

O'DONOHUE.—The Children of Mary of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, 49 Madison Avenue, are requested to attend the funeral of their Honorary President, Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock.

COUNTESS DE LANGIER-VILLARS, President.
MARGARET McNEIRNEY, Secretary.

PAULSEN.—Rachel A., formerly Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., after a lingering illness on Jan. 8, 1918. Funeral services on Friday at 11 A. M. at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Curt Felix, 770 St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.

POSNER.—Morris, aged 85, beloved husband of Hannah Posner, beloved father of Mrs. Louise Hirschburg, Charles H., Max, Sally, Ida, and George Posner. Funeral from Martin Pick Chapel, 289 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 11, 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery family plot, Dayton, Ohio, papers please copy. Members of Silentia Lodge, No. 198, F. and A. M., and Hebron Burial and Benevolent Society invited. Masonic services at Martin Pick Chapel, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

QUINN.—Sarah, beloved wife of George Quinn of Uniontown, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at 4:30 P. M., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Oliver N. Burdett, Rivenylew Manor, Hastings, in her 84th year. Funeral services at home of Mrs. Burdett on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—The St. David's Society with deep regret announces the death of its former President, Ellis H. Roberts, at Utica, N. Y., on Jan. 8, 1918, in his 91st year.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, President.
GEORGE MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

SHELTON.—Jan. 9, at Stratford, Conn., after a short illness, Edward de Forest, husband of Emily Chapin Burr and only son of the late Edward Nelson Shelton and Mary Jane de Forest. Services at his home on Friday, Jan. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves New York 1:03, arriving Stratford 2:46.

Died.

SLOANE.—Suddenly, at Concordia, Kan., on Monday, Jan. 7, 1918, in his 39th year, Jeffery J., beloved son of David and Tessie Sloane and brother of Ralph, Roy, Rosella, Wilima, and Betts. Funeral from his late residence, 1,072 Prospect Place, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

SMITH.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 8, 1918, Frank Webb Smith, husband of Eleanor Hooper Smith, in his 63d year. Funeral service from his late residence, 287 North Arlington Av., Friday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1918, K. Louise Smith, daughter of the late Nicholas Smith. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Norman, Cold Springs, N. Y., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

SPENCER.—Elliott L., 504 West 143d St., suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

TARRELL.—On Jan. 9, 1918, at her residence, 600 West 114th St., Katie L., in her 64th year. Funeral private, Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TEXTOR.—At her residence, 401 East 17th St., Brooklyn, Laura, (nee Bergin,) beloved wife of the late Reynolds Textor, mother of Edwin A. and Rudolph. Funeral service 2 P. M. Friday. Interment private.

VAN KIRK.—Bertha. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Thursday, 3 o'clock.

WALKER.—On Jan. 8, 1918, in his 24th year, William Farquharson, youngest son of Alexander and Margaret S. Walker. Services at residence of his parents, 414 Riverside Drive, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. It is requested no flowers be sent.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918, at his residence, Allenhurst, N. J., Edward H. Ward, Jr., in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 12, Norwood Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

WOLFF.—Emil Wolff, in his 70th year, at his residence, 17 West 71st St., New York, on Jan. 9. Notice of funeral later.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 125 West 23d St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

GRAHAM.—In loving memory of John Graham, a devoted husband and a loving father, who departed this life Jan. 10, 1915.

God called him home—it was His will,
But in our hearts he liveth still.

MEYER.—Harry. In memory of our beloved brother, who died Jan. 19, 1917.

MEYER BROTHERS.

ZUCKER.—In loving memory of our beloved mother and wife, Rosalie Zucker, who passed away Jan. 10, 1917.

Card of Thanks

LEVY.—Mrs. Anna Graf of 506 West 148th St., wishes to express her sincere thanks for the messages of condolence received during the hours of her bereavement, caused by the death of her father, Henry Levy.

Obituary Notes.

SHIGEICHI KINJO, a silk merchant of Yokohama, Japan, who came to this country on a business trip, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

AUGUST N. HAUGGARD, a retired draftsman and piano maker, died in his eighty-ninth year on Tuesday, at his home, 489 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

CLIFFORD H. RAMSDELL, 38 years old, who was with the Youngstown Steel Company of this city, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

DANIEL W. SANBORN, former General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is dead at his home in Somerville, Mass. He was 87 years old.

CHARLES HENRY ZINN, 73 years old, a retired business man, died at his home, 353 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a widow, a son, and two daughters.

Mrs. HESTER D'

The Woman Voter

About the Working of the Legislative Wheels in Congress, With Some Reasons Why Congressmen Don't Show to Better Advantage as Legislators and a Note on "Pork" Legislation.

NINTH ARTICLE—SHE IS TOLD OF THE LEGISLATOR'S HARDSHIPS.

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"Congressmen must be a pretty weak-kneed lot."

Anna said it with considerable heat, and when the ex-Congressman turned toward her a look of pained inquiry she blushed a little and laughed.

"I can't help it," she said. "That's the impression that you have left on my mind. You have told me how I can get reforms enacted by simply organizing my friends to bully legislators, and now you explain why the courts have to work at smoothing out the kinks in laws by telling me that the laws are kinky because the men who pass them are trying to please organized minorities. Now doesn't that show that Congressmen, and State legislators too, are a weak-kneed lot?"

"If you knew how many fool laws they refuse to pass," said the ex-Congressman with some warmth, "you'd think they were a pretty stiff-backed lot. I'm afraid our friend the Lawyer has told you so much about what can be done by organization as to create the impression in your minds that all you have to do is to organize and Congress will do anything you say; that it's a kind of magic wand that you wave over the Legislature, to turn it into a Sleeping Beauty's Court."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," said the Lawyer hastily. "I meant that the way to get things is to organize; not that by organizing you'd necessarily get everything you want. Suppose there are two organizations, one to get a law passed and one to oppose it; of course they can't both get what they wapt. No, I meant that without organization you can't do anything at all, and that with it you have the means to get something."

"Anyhow," said the ex-Congressman, without paying much attention to this explanation, "Congress refuses to pass a lot more wrong-headed legislation than it passes. It's all very well to call Congress weak-kneed, but Congress is merely a considerable number of human beings of different characters, aims, and temperaments. It is not the élite of the land, nor the scum of it either. It is a pretty fair representation of the average human being. It is elected under all sorts of conditions, by all kinds of voters, for all manner of reasons.

"Each member of it, naturally, is ambitious and wants to make a record that will get him re-elected or promoted to a higher office. And most of them will legislate with that fact in mind. Don't flatter yourself that woman suffrage will make any great difference in that respect. Even if a man wants above all to serve the people, he can't serve them very long if they don't re-elect him, and before he has been in Congress long that fact will assume large proportions in his eyes. And don't for a moment suppose that any man ever goes to Congress with the idea of betraying the people or doing them any disservice. He may do them the worst kind of disservice, but the fault is more likely to be with his head than his heart."

"He can't serve them long if they don't re-elect him," snorted Tom. "He can serve them for two years, that being the length of his term; and that's long enough for a man to make a record that is good enough to re-elect him without his voting for fool legislation to avert the vengeance of some fly-by-night organization."

"You're entirely wrong," retorted the ex-Congressman. "Instead of being two years, the time allotted to him is generally from five to seven months, and the difficulties in his way are such as to make it impossible for him to make a record that he can stand on in that time. You've put your finger on the main cause why Congressmen, especially new Congressmen, are open to the temptation to act without regard to the real interest of the public."

"Isn't two years the term of office of a Congressman?" demanded Tom.

"Yes, but that has nothing to do with it. We elect our Congressmen in November of the even numbered years. But the Congress to which our Congressman is elected does not meet until December of the next odd numbered year—that is, it is thirteen months after he is elected before he takes his seat.

"When the new Congress does finally meet, which is on the first Monday in December, the House organizes by electing a Speaker and other officers and appointing committees, does a little unimportant work and then adjourns until perhaps the second week in January. By that time the committees are supposed to be in fair shape to tackle the business of the session. So that our Congressman, elected in November of 1918, will find that his term really begins in January, 1920.

"When he comes to that realization, it will also be borne in upon him that if he is to make any record at all his time for it is almost gone. He inquires of older Congressmen how much time is left to him, and is horrified to learn that Congress usually adjourns in June or July. (Lately it has been staying in session longer, but these are abnormal times and don't count.)

"He knows that the nomination of his successor will come immediately after that, perhaps even before; for in many districts they nominate candidates in the Spring. More than half his term of office has passed over and he hasn't turned a wheel or burned a rocket. He hasn't even made a speech. He hasn't done anything for his district, and the home papers give him the disconcerting information that his old rival, Bill Smythe, is making speeches demanding to know whether his constituents propose to keep him in Congress as a Wordless Wonder.

"He bestirs himself frantically. He finds, however, that Congress is jammed with people in the same fix as himself, and that each one of them wants to make a speech seven hours long. He finds that the House organization has that matter in hand, and when he applies to the proper magnate that gentleman tells him that he can squeeze in five minutes for him when the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill comes up. He learns that that bill is due some time in May.

"He makes further efforts; and if he is a vigilant man and willing to spend all his time waiting for crumbs of time, he can prevail on this or that committee chairman to give him a minute here or three minutes there until he has managed to get in a respectable number of speeches. You can't say much in a minute; but he gets the permission of the House to extend his remarks in the Record, which is a polite euphemism. What it really means is that he can print in the Congressional Record a speech he never delivered, for the purpose of fooling the folks at home.

"He feels pretty good by this time, when he glances around at his fellow-beginners and hears their complaints. Some of them have no chance to speak at all, and haven't even been able to get permission to 'extend their remarks,' the remarks they did not make. But he isn't accomplishing anything or getting anywhere; the wheels of legislation go monotonously grinding on under the guidance of the old engineers who have been in Congress for years, and he is having nothing whatever to do with it. And Bill Smythe is asking the voters of his district if they elected him to be a Sleeping Beauty.

"He tries to get one or two bills through that he thinks will make him solid with his constituents. He finds, however, that introducing a bill is a mere formality. It consists of dropping the bill in a hopper, where hundreds of other men are at the same tune dropping theirs—"

"Excuse me, but what does that figure of speech mean?" asked the College Woman.

"What figure of speech?"

"About the hopper; what process do you intend to describe by that metaphor?"

"It isn't a figure of speech at all. I'm talking about a real, honest-to-goodness hopper."

"Do you mean," said the College Woman, aghast, "that there is nothing more to it than dropping it in a box?"

"I certainly do, and, what's more, that's not only the beginning but the end of it so far as most bills are concerned. Nobody ever sees or hears of them again. They are taken out of the hopper by clerks, who send each bill to the committee which seems appropriate. You read, 'Mr. So-and-So introduced such-and-such a bill, and it was referred to the Committee on This-and-That,' and you get a mental picture of Congress gravely inclining its ear to Mr. So-and-So's bill and deciding, after mature consideration, that it would be well for the Committee on This-and-That to take it up. Nothing of the sort, I tell you. Congress never sees or hears of the bill. Mr. So-and-So walks up to the hopper, drops the bill in, and it is sorted out by the clerks and sent, with a bushel of others, to the Committee on This-and-That.

"Well, as I was saying, our Congressman presently wants to find out what has become of his bill, and he goes to the committee and finds that it hasn't even looked at it, being engrossed in several hundred other measures of much more importance. Then he haunts the committee, trying to get action. Maybe he gets it and maybe he doesn't; but all the time it's drawing nearer to Summer and adjournment, and Bill Smythe is writing letters to the local editor inquiring if our Congressman was elected as a Congressman or as a Vacuum.

"Literally, all of our Congressman's time at the Capitol has been spent in this way; not in legislating, but in working like a beaver to get a chance to get his name in the Record. Outside of the Capitol he may have been able to make more of an impression, by getting jobs or doing other favors for his constituents. Since this is the only way he can make any sort of record whatever, he is pretty likely, in despair, to forget all about the great things he intended to do and buckle down to this one thing that promises immediate results. For, he will say to himself, it is all very well for me to desire above all to perform great public services, but what great public services can I perform if I'm not re-elected, and how can I get re-elected if I don't make a record?

"There is one thing that he has a chance to do to retrieve all his disasters. His district wants a new Post Office, or an enlargement of the old. If he can get that it will wipe out all the slurs Bill Smytho has been throwing on his inaction. It's his only chance to win the renomination; and the primaries in his district are only a few weeks away. Do you wonder if he forgets for the time all about that great speech on social justice that he was going to electrify the world with, and that bill he was going to enact abolishing poverty, and just devote himself tooth and nail to the Post Office? For the Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee has just told him that he finds he can't give him that five minutes to make the great speech in, and the Committee on This-and-That has informed him that his bill abolishing poverty will stay in its pigeonhole till the next session. He can't do anything with them, but he can get the Post Office.

"So he works for it, as I said, tooth and nail. He haunts the Public Buildings Committee, and finally gets those great men to put his Post Office in the general appropriation. Then he hears that a member from the State of Kentucky has denounced his Post Office appropriation as an infamous job and a robbery of the people, and is going to move to strike it out. He knows that it isn't an infamous job at all; that his town really needs the Post Office, but the time is short and he can't convince the man from Kentucky. In sheer despair he hunts up the bill and finds that the man from Kentucky has an item in the bill making an appropriation for a Post Office in his own district. He denounces the Kentucky man's Post Office as a scheme for plundering the people. The man from Kentucky weakens, withdraws his objection, our man withdraws his, and the Public Buildings bill goes through with both these items in it."

"Is that what they call the Pork bill?" asked Anna.

"Yes, that's the nickname given to the Public Buildings bill; and you can see that it's not only pork, but a whole dinner, for many a despairing Congressman who is at his wit's end. The pork isn't for him, but for his district. The imaginary controversy I have given you between our Congressman and the man from Kentucky is an example of what we call log-rolling. You roll my log and I'll roll yours, that's the idea."

"I think it's perfectly shameful," said Jane indignantly.

"Human nature, nothing more," returned the ex-Congressman. "You will see that there isn't any corruption in anything I have described, even the log-rolling. It certainly isn't in the general public interest; there is nothing high or noble about it. On the contrary, it's rather mean and petty. But the fault doesn't lie with the men, it lies with the system and with us."

"How with us?" demanded Anna.

"Because we want the Post Office; we want the pork. It has such a sinister sound, when we use the ugly word 'pork,' that we get the impression that something dishonest is implied. But what good is a Post Office to a Congressman? He can't use it any more than any one else. Why does he log-roll to get it? Because his constituents want it; that is, you and I want it, and will be sore if he doesn't get it, and will pat him on the back if he does get it.

"It's the same thing with widening rivers, deepening channels, and the hundred and one other public improvements that cities and towns want from Congress, as it is with Post Offices. Here in New York, where the need of such things doesn't come home to us as it does to the country districts, we are disposed to be scornful of them and to plume ourselves on our superior virtue. But plant a public improvement in a New York district and see how long we keep this high superiority, and if you don't believe me ask some Brooklyn Congressman how he can most surely lose his chance of renomination, and he will tell you, 'By neglecting to look out for the boys in the navy yard.'"

"But when women vote—" began Anna.

"When women vote," said the ex-Congressman, "I hope Mrs. Mulcahy, whose son wants a job in the navy yard, will be so public-spirited that she won't vote against the Congressman who refuses to get it for him. And who can tell? Maybe she will be."

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

RECEIVERS ARE NAMED FOR CLARENCE PAYNE

Young Californian with Reputed Fortune of $25,000,000, Had Noteworthy Career Here.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court yesterday against Clarence Payne, who came to this city from his home in California a few years ago with a reputed fortune of $25,000,000, enjoyed a noteworthy career in real estate, and for a long time was a noted figure in the business world.

The petitioners were Tiffany & Co., whose claim is for $23,571 for jewelry purchased within the last two years; Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, with a claim for $22,272, and Stern Brothers, with one for $2,015. Judge Manton appointed Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady receivers. Gould & Wilkie and Charles J. McDermott are counsel for the creditors. Mr. Payne's office is at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, but it was learned that he had not been there for some time and that his telephone had "been temporarily suspended." Inquiry brought forth the information that he and his wife were with his mother at her home in Menlo Park, Cal.

Mr. Payne is said to have inherited $25,000,000 from his father, Theodore F. Payne of California, who was connected with the Standard Oil interests. His grandfather was among the first of those who found treasure in the California gold fields. His mother is the niece of William O'Brien, who also grew to be one of the first millionaires in California.

On March 18, 1915, Clarence Payne, who is now about thirty-one years old, attracted considerable notice by suddenly marrying Mrs. Estelle Thomas Sargeant, formerly the wife of Harry Brooks Sargeant. The marriage took place in the City Hall. On May 14, 1915, Mr. Payne, it was learned, had paid $650,000 for the new twelve-story apartment houses at 383-87 Park Avenue, and that in part payment he gave two five-story buildings at 33-35 West Thirty-sixth Street. In September of the same year he bought the big office building that was to be erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street for $2,750,000. But he paid only $150,000 to bind the bargain, and shortly afterwards sold his contract to the Postal Life Insurance Company and made a reported profit of more than $700,000.

Another real estate venture of Mr. Payne's occurred on June 1, 1917, when he bought the Verona apartment house at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, of the heirs of Francis S. Leland, for $400,000. About the same time he also bought the Sonomia apartments at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. He made other essays into the real estate field, and according to report, he made money in all of them.

Nobody could be found yesterday who was able to give any guess why Mr. Payne had permitted bills which he had contracted to appear in public in bankruptcy proceedings. The papers filed in court stated that he had left the city, that he had made certain transfers, and that there was danger of foreclosure proceedings against his real estate which might wipe out his equity, estimated at $100,000." His liabilities were placed at $300,000.

Chamber of Commerce Dues Exempt

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, rules that members of Chambers of Commerce are exempt from the tax imposed by the War Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, as to dues or membership fees to any social, athletic or sporting club or organization where such dues are in excess of $12 a year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Breiter<NY C & H R. RR.
Merante<NY C RR, (2.)
Petitte<same.
Sansone<same.
Drain<Manhattan Steam Bakery Co.
Lockert<NY C RR.
Jamino<Frankenberg.
Mandeville<Parodi.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Johnstone<Goebbels.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
McNamara<Allen.
Considine Inv Co<NY Cent RR.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Considine Inv Co<NY Cent RR.
Hamm<West El RR.
Powers<same.
Corbalis<West Lgt Co.
Orlosky<West St RR.
Paolo<Dossett.
Rupfel's Sons<Ripole.

Highest number reached on calendar, 3088.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gullotta<Mihalyfi.
Elliott<Van Cortlandt.

Also for the hearing of motions.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

26th St, 601 East, for a one-story gas works, 39x63; Consolidated Gas Co., owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $11,500.

12th St, 185 East, for a one-story gas works, 39x43; New York Mutual Gaslight Co., 48 East 55th St, owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $7,850.

114th St, 501 East, for a one-story gas works, 39x43; Standard Gaslight Co., owner; Company's Engineer, 130 East 15th St, architect; cost, $7,850.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 103d St, to a five-story tenement; C. Fischer, 48 Cooper Square, owner; L. P. J. Weffler, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $8,500.

67th St, 1 West, to a nine-story apartment hotel; 1 West 67th St., Inc., owner; Pilcher & Strachan, 100 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

18th St, 488 to 454 West, to two two-story garages; Consolidated Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, owner; H. Godwin, 103 West 40th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

84th St, 218 and 220 West, for a six-story factory, into a garage; Mrs. L. C. H. Dyckman, Orange, N. J., owner; Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $35,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(r) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—132—Southern Pacific Co. et al., plain., v. Darnell-Taenser Lumber Co. et al.—Argument continued for plain. and concluded for def.

5, Original—The State of Wyoming, complainant, v. State of Colorado et al.—Ordered that eight hours be allowed for the reargument of this case and that four counsel be allowed to take part in the oral argument for the defendants. Reargument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 10: Nos. 5, original, 207, 130, 75, 363, 575, (and 576, 577, 578, 579, and 580) 596, 234, (and 647) 685, and 504.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SECOND CIRCUIT—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 403, Post Office Building.

Meccano<Wanamaker, Kennedy<Starr, Chapman<Mills & Gibb.
Bradstreet<Bradstreets Liverpool, &c. Co<Edgar E D Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Holt<Fed Ins Co.
Same<Glens Falls Ins. Co.
Same<Liverpool, L & G Ins Co.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Same<Hartford F I Co.
Same<Cox.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Greenameyer<Marden, Orth & H Co.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Bealohowski<Erie RR.
Roberts<Crisp.
Hanbury<Hotel Op Co.
Lederer<Kessler.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
Neer<Lang.
US<N Y C RR, (8.)
Dudick<Leh Val RR.
Nelson<Standard Fiber Industries.
Lewis<Notman.
Proctor<NY C RR.
Jaderacka<same.
Bendhaun<Zell.
Sampone<Penn RR.
Barclay<Westmoreland Tr Co<same.
Moriarty<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Delaney<Penn RR.
Carroll<US & Australian SS Co.
Eaton<Rolph Photo Plays, Inc.
Kozloff<Ansorge, (2.)
Kaiser<Flushing Poultry Co.
Aronowitz<Rausback.
Freeman<Stolzer.
Kennedy<B H R.
Armento<Bernard.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Collins<Hayner.
Brady<CNY.
Lajam<Sahdalo & Son Yuditz<NY Rys. (2.)
Brukman<Empire Prep & Concrete Const.
Tschnider<Gloud.
Bernhardt<Corduke.
Golf<Gottfried.
Castorina<Cent Brew.
Siegel<Bloom Realty.
Holoban<Inter Motor.
Twomey<Stand Arch.
W McCloskey<Thomas E McCloskey<same.
A Strigan<NY & Q C R R.

Davidson Sales, Inc<Lippmann, Inc<Levison.
Cevaro<Petrocelitto.
Raw Silk Trading Co<Eagle.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Newburg Silk Co<Inc<Lippmann, Inc<Levison.
Cevaro<Petrocelitto.
Raw Silk Trading Co<Eagle.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Robinson<Georgan Taxicab Co.
M Friedman<Wellwood.
S Friedman<same.
Leichtweis<Bklyn Hts Morsu, Sr<Gimbel Bros, Inc.
Isze<Cohen, (2.)
Dinnes<Schoenbach.
Rosenthal<Leby.
Goldberg<Fogel.
Brocinar<Schoenmaker, Inc.
Weinberg<U R T, (2.)
Christie<Man Life Ins Assn.
Potosky<G Lits & Co.
Meker<Peck Slip Auto. &c. Co.
Cohen<Sharfin, (2.)
Sedlow<N Y Rys.
Karagasian<Regan.
Belfe<6th Av Coach.
Daly<Wolf.
Sheridan<same.
Bange<U S Motor Co.
Aurigemma<CNY.
Shapiro<Davison.
Welsh<Price.
Acker<NY Rys.
Pomerance<Chappelle.
Perlman<Kellogg.
Barry<Cons Gas Co.
Nelford<Ins Co.
Font<Schoenfield.
Foster<Sarnoff.
O'Kane<Rathbone, Swift & Co, Inc<3d Av RR, (Action No. 1.)
Same<same, (Action No. 2.)
Castrigno<Jacks.
Easton<Rolph Photo Plays, Inc.
Kozloff<Ansorge, (2.)
Kaiser<Flushing Poultry Co.
Aronowitz<Rausback.
Freeman<Stolzer.
Kennedy<B H R.
Armento<Bernard.
Wishnak<Seabury Elevator Co, Inc.
Collins<Hayner.
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Lajam<Sahdalo & Son Yuditz<NY Rys. (2.)
Brukman<Empire Prep & Concrete Const.
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Bernhardt<Corduke.
Golf<Gottfried.
Castorina<Cent Brew.
Siegel<Bloom Realty.
Holoban<Inter Motor.
Twomey<Stand Arch.
W McCloskey<Thomas E McCloskey<same.
A Strigan<NY & Q C R R.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Consol Gas & Gasoline Eng Co<Overholt.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Wolfe<Lauterwasser.
Gargullo<Cal Wineries & Dis.
Tennis<L F Castle.
Heckman<Bridger Con.
Queens Co Water<CNY.
Sisson<Garthe.
Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm.
Wylie<Corrigan.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Williston<Pierce.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
Wight<Bullard.
Lykens<Brady.
Brill<Friedhof.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Alberti<Heineman.
Ramone<Fish.
McGrath<Kobins.
Baff<Jaffe.
Kohler<Keech.
US Paper Extracts Co.
Inc<Bothamley Chem Color & Extract Co.
Gallocker<US Fid & G.
NE Cons & C Co<Barber & Co, Inc.
St. Regis Hotel Co<Hopkins.
Bauer<Trimmer.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Salzano<Klonk Cont. Co.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Hamett<Smith.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Levin<Central Madison Co.
PART X.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Rollman<Colonial Bank.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Estate:
John J. Sullivan.
Wills for Probate:
Amando Voorhees, Israel Rabinowitz, Jennie Cuprese, Bessie M. Kaplan, Anna C. Haas.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rocco<In Chan S. Co, Inc.
Am Pile Fabric Co<McLaughlin.
Est of B H Murphy<Marrone.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Am Gas Gov Wks<Hoelscher.
Wyer<Mayer.
Krohnberg<Fed Ins Co.
Martin<Ship Const Co.
Thie<same.
Leder<Jung.
Wiener<Arbuckle.
Adler<Kreiner.
Pierce Butler & Pierce<Bauer & Co, Inc.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Torocco<NY Rys.
Robin<Winslow.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Gelfand<NY Rys.
Scheuer<Blauman.
Price<I R T.
Novodworowitz<Hastorf.
Pfeiffer<N Y, O & W RR, (2.)
Ideal Silk Mills<H. Wilbur Dolson Co.
Landau<N Y Rys.
Larco<Harkins.
R Gordon & Son<N Y Rys.
Mohrer<Webber.
Gardner<42d St, &c., Ry.
Fuchs<R T Subway Cont Co (2.)
Keltie<Mt Hope Bldg. Courts<Int R T.
Strauss<Richter.
Gugasian<N Y Rys.
Greenberg<Phoenix Amuse Co.
Atherton<May.
Hinchey<Union Ry.
De Rosa<N Y Rys.
Lindsay<Isaacs.
Berman<Penner.
Keiner<Green.
Tefft<N Y Rys.
Elselkorn<Mayer.
Zimberg<Escalco Holding Co.

Bernstein<Cohen.
Knoppelman<Depositors' Assets Corp.
Morrison<Cunningham.
Lala Litvenberg & Schlegel<Stromberg, Export, &c, Co.
Dempsey Con Co<O'Reilly.
Goodman<42d St, &c., Bobbe<same.
Pressner<Sing.
D B Lunch Co<E Way-94th St Rty Co.
Biblowitz<Isaac, (3.)
Newman<Uneeda Amuse Co.
Kamin<Stonemor Rty.
Kierzkoff<Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Fraser<Haubitman.
Rouse<H. Halper Co.
Wolins<Wilmerding.
Rothkop<NY Rys.
Bickel<Quick Service Wet Wash Laundry.
Abney<Algonquin Hotel Co.
Bookstaver<Ford Motor Co.
Wolf<Heathman.
Wassmith<same.
Tefft<N Y Rys.
Blank<same.
Getter<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Causes will be sent to Trial Term, 2d Av Amuse Co<Pioneer Film Corp.
Flint<Kohler & Volcener T M B A.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finnelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Cass<Craft.
Markowitz<Co<Anderson.
Dunst<Burker.
Binler<Normandy.
Wolf<Rod Co.
Greenwald<Zipkin.
Wangrow<Wangrow.
H & T Const Co<170 Bldg Co, Inc.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Petra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—German Sav Bank<Cory Home Realty Co.—Mortimer D Brown. Lask<Silverman—John T Hogan. McVey<Union Ry.—Joseph D Reilley.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Heinsheimer<Sefian.—Lynne Newitt. Clark<Haskin—Geo H Engelhard. Kneeland<246 West 60th St Co.—Abraham Oberstein. Matter of Dodd (5)—Maxwell C Katz. Brooklyn Trust Co<Rich—Chas Futzel. Rinaldo<Rinaldo—Harry N French.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Douglas<Silverstone—Henry L Moses.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Henry Jones<Harris Seal—Frank G Brady, Joseph Smith et al<Hedges, Wilson & Adams Co<Mack Pav & Const Co et al.
N Y County Nat Bk<Peckworth et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

L I RR<Pub Serv Com
CNY 6th Av Coach.
Cyomber<Rhebar.
Anton<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Co.
Re Huber.
Tray-R Carvel Co.
Ceisler-Haas Rlty Co<same.
461 8th Av Co<Child Co.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Haruta<Albert Pick & Co.
People &c<Bangert.
Gellman<Lurwal Rty Co.
Olson<Ehret Cass<Wood
Luciani<Erie Engine Wks.
Rosenblum<same.
Karsens<H Macy & Co, (2.)
Rosenstock<Barthold.
Re Jacobson.
N Y Life Ins Co<Alanson Trading.
Campbell<Tunnicliff, (2.)
Re Ludwig Goldfield.
Hophan<Robinson.
Thorburn<Gates, (2.)
Mashin<Lipke.
Bamberger<Beal.
Hartman<Palatine.
Knopf<Sherry.
Margolis<Breier.
Molina<Comm Reguladora del Merada, (2.)
Bamberger<Cooke.
Neff<Vandevort.
Ratkowsky<Dr Ratkowsky Co.
Ferguson<Buchanan.
Vulcan St Prod Co<Mach Metals Sales.
Mayfair Knitting Co<Barnes Knitting Co<Fitwell Knitting Co.
Kelly<Moore.
Morgan<Harding.
Re Hotchkiss (Liberty Life Ins Co.)
People ex rel Hotchkiss (Title & Tr Co.)
Lawyers Mtg Co<Chrystie Rty Co.
N Y County Nat Bk<Herrman.
Burns<Baker, Meyer Mach & Tool Co.
Impallaria<Fiore & Huiwalker Co.
Marrero<Greenfield.
Barcus<Cooper, (2.)
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Tanner Ext & Chem Wks, Inc<Bleecker Exp & Trading Co.
Tussiger<Bimmer Garage & Sales Co.
Navarra<Schwartz.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Bird<Ward's Baking.

PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Gilleran<Owens, (2.)
Mayer<Mayer.
Vitagraph<Stewart & Mayer.
Haselton<Whitney.
Yeast Co.
Kaase<Klein.
Graham<Graham.
Cavanagh<Gaitucoll & Co.
Downes & Co<Thayer.
Bulban<Bulban.
Preferred cause:
Kassan<Kassin.
General cause:
Dow<Periman.
Schlessel<Schlessel.
Lardizabal<Valentine.
Daly<Shea.
Metzler<Levy.
Schneider<Frankel.
Coml Trust Co<Columbia Trust Co.
Jordan<Morganstern.
Lanza<Sisti.
Barber<Katzbroski.
Tausig<Oppenheim.
Carpenter<Flintlock Realty Co.
Eckerson<Eckerson.
Lafayette Bath & Hotel<Woods.
Goudie<Kemeret.
McDonough<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Rukeser<Rouss.
Parshalsky Bros<Goldorf.
Rapp<Hance.
Saacke<Cole.
Costentino<Catalano.
Am Cigar Mach Co<Richmond & L Co.
Mendelson<Rosen.
McLoughlin & Donovan<McLoughlin.
Taylor<Max Kalter Merc Agency.
Wasserman<Sproule.
Fearless Unit Vent<Monarch Vent Co.
Delahunty<O'Leary.
Smith Form-a-Truck Co<Un Truck Mfg.
Brodbelt<Brodbelt.
Smith<Merchants Realty Co.
Todd<Brown.
Nord Deutsch Ins Co<J L Dudley, Jr, Co.

PART IV.—Whitaker, Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, Case on.

PART VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Plaisek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aetna Hosiery<Gallo.
Amer Nat Bank of Newark<Hancock.
Amer Pump & Tank Co<Wolkan.
Frank<Wolinear Shoe Case Co.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

O Strigan<same.
E Strigan<same.
Tri-Bullion Smelt & Dev Co<Corliss.
Armstrong<Int R T.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const Corp.
Printzky<Defiance Button Machine Co.
Stromfeld<Staubach.
Lebolt & Co<Cons Gas M Feld<W Strathmore, Inc.
H Feld<same.
Twine<Ocean SS Co.
Stigman<NY Rys.
R Heitman<Prospect H & B M Hospital.
F H Reitman<same.
Hoppen<Bleuner.
Karlter<Leh Val RR.
Farelly<Corse.
Murphy<NY Rys.
Fassano<Beau-Site Co, Inc.
Milonas<NY Rys.
Suter<Leh Val RR.
Spitzer<Halpin.
Simons<Lichtenstein.
Lawson Son & Gerrish, Inc<CNY.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Norwood<CNY.
N Dulberg<Billow.
S Dulberg<same.
Murray<Becker's Anilline & Chem Wks.
Pucca<Fowler.
Cahill<Schindel.
Mayer<Matherney & CNY.
Gomez<CNY.
Shimler<Bkn Hts RR.
Stevensky<D, L & W RR.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same.
Malisoff<Sydenham P G C & Hospital.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Badesch<Pantsky.
D'Allessandro<Kimmelman.
Manson<NY, N H & H RR.
Rossky<Pelham Operating Co.
Ruckers<Reid.
Young<Winton Motor Carriage Co.
Staszko<Leh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Rose<Rosenstein.
Ekman<McGill.
Payn<Claredon Auto Service, Inc.
Klein<Maslow.
McIlvaine<Goldberg Furn & Carpet Co.
Behan<Barrett.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Consol Gas & Gasoline Eng Co<Overholt.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Wolfe<Lauterwasser.
Gargullo<Cal Wineries & Dis.
Tennis<L F Castle.
Heckman<Bridger Con.
Queens Co Water<CNY.
Sisson<Garthe.
Smith<Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm.
Wylie<Corrigan.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Williston<Pierce.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
Wight<Bullard.
Lykens<Brady.
Brill<Friedhof.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Alberti<Heineman.
Ramone<Fish.
McGrath<Kobins.
Baff<Jaffe.
Kohler<Keech.
US Paper Extracts Co.
Inc<Bothamley Chem Color & Extract Co.
Gallocker<US Fid & G.
NE Cons & C Co<Barber & Co, Inc.
St. Regis Hotel Co<Hopkins.
Bauer<Trimmer.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Salzano<Klonk Cont. Co.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Hamett<Smith.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Levin<Central Madison Co.
PART X.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Rollman<Colonial Bank.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Estate:
John J. Sullivan.
Wills for Probate:
Amando Voorhees, Israel Rabinowitz, Jennie Cuprese, Bessie M. Kaplan, Anna C. Haas.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Rocco<In Chan S. Co, Inc.
Am Pile Fabric Co<McLaughlin.
Est of B H Murphy<Marrone.
Bickerstaff<Rosen.
Am Gas Gov Wks<Hoelscher.
Wyer<Mayer.
Krohnberg<Fed Ins Co.
Martin<Ship Const Co.
Thie<same.
Le

ROBINS GIVE PIRATES TWO PLAYERS FOR THREE IN BIG TRADE

MAMAUX OBTAINED BY ROBINS IN DEAL

Brooklyn Trades Cutshaw and Stengel to Pirates to Bolster Pitching Staff.

TWO OTHER MEN INCLUDED

Burleigh Grimes, Another Twirler, and Chuck Ward, an Infielder, Will Also Play with Dodgers.

Al Mamaux, the brilliant though erratic young pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, for whom Manager McGraw of the Giants, Manager Mathewson of Cincinnati and Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs, have been dickering for many months was traded to the Brooklyn Club yesterday in the biggest deal involving Dodger players in many years. Mamaux, Burleigh Grimes, another pitcher, and Church Ward, an infielder, were traded to Brooklyn for Second Baseman George Cutshaw and Right Fielder Casey Stengel.

The deal has been under way since President Ebbets and President Dreyfuss talked the matter over at the National League meeting here in December. The draft left the Dodger flinging staff a complete wreck for Ed Pfeffer, Leon Cadore and Sherry Smith, as promising a trio as there was in the league, are all in the Government service. One of Brooklyn's promising reserve infielders, Malone, was also taken in the draft and his services are not available for next Summer. So Brooklyn was desperately in need of pitchers and an infielder and have completed what looks like a good deal in getting Mamaux, Grimes, and Ward.

There has been some dissatisfaction among the Brooklyn players since they won the World's Series two years ago. Stengel threatened to be a hold-out last Spring and Cutshaw wasn't entirely content with his Brooklyn contract. The Brooklyn Club's showing last year was a bitter disappointment to Manager Robinson and President Ebbets after winning the National League pennant in 1916. The club was badly in need of a shake-up and the deal yesterday should prove advantageous to both clubs.

Brooklyn's greatest loss is Stengel, who is not only a good batsman, but a high class fielder and has a wonderful throwing arm. Always a fighter, Stengel was an aggressive influence on the Brooklyn club, and his hitting is sure to be missed by the Dodgers. Stengel was always a dependable hitter, swinging a powerful bat, and was the most likely man of the Brooklyn troupe to break up a ball game.

The case of Mamaux drew the attention of the baseball world last Summer when his season with the Pirates was a failure. When he broke in with Pittsburg he was a sensation and fairly set the league agog with his speed. In 1916 Mamaux won twenty-one games and lost fifteen on a sixth place club. But last season both Manager Callahan and Bezdek had trouble controlling Mamaux, as he had little or no regard for the club rules of discipline. First he was suspended and then dropped from the club because of his failure to stay in shape. He only won two games last season and lost eleven and was last in the average on the basis of earned runs per game.

Mamaux was not content with his place in Pittsburgh and had an ambition to play in New York. Manager McGraw tried to get Mamaux just as soon as he got into trouble with the Pittsburgh club last season, but Dreyfuss turned down New York's offer. Mamaux's next choice was Brooklyn, so the Pittsburgh club gratified his wishes about placing him with another club. If Mamaux shows the kind of pitching that he is capable of he will be a valuable acquisition to the Dodger staff.

Grimes won nine games last season and lost sixteen, but is regarded as a first class boxman. Both he and Mamaux should benefit greatly by the change. Young Chuck Ward is a flashy fast infielder, but while he was with the Pirates he was weak at the bat.

After the way in which both Cutshaw and Stengel worked last season, Brooklyn fans will undoubtedly be pleased over the change. The prospects of the Dodgers look much brighter with the two new pitchers in line, and they will be ordered to report to the training camp at Hot Springs with the other boxmen and catchers.

Ward may have a chance to fight it out with Frank O'Rourke for the third base position with the Dodgers, and it will go to the player who shows the better batting ability on the Spring training trip.

It is likely, however, that with the dearth of infield material which now confronts Manager Robinson, he will use one of these players at third and the other at second, as he depends on Olson for the shortstop berth again next season.

Dr. Fred Anderson of the Giants has sent his signed contract for next season to the New York offices, and so has Sterling Stryker, the elongated flinger of Atlantic Highlands. Anderson spends the Winter practicing dentistry at his home town, Stateville, S. C.

In spite of the fact that Anderson's record last season was eight games won and eight lost, he was unusually effective as a pitcher, and his average of earned runs per game was better than that of Alexander, who led the league. Anderson permitted only 1.44 earned runs per game, as against 1.85 by Alexander. Although Anderson took part in thirty-eight games, he pitched only eight complete games. He suffered through poor support in many of the games he started.

Stryker was with Rochester and Montreal last season, and he showed so much improvement that he may get a regular assignment with the Giants next Summer.

BASEBALL MEETING ENDS.

Major League Schedules Will Be Prepared Later.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—After disposing of questions of minor importance in a brief session, the annual meeting of the National Baseball Commission came to a close today. A number of magnates and managers of clubs were on hand, but nothing in the shape of deals or exchange of players was announced here. The Schedule Committee held a brief preliminary session today and discussed dates for the coming playing season. A member of the Schedule Committee said that the failure of William Harridge, Secretary of the American League, to arrive here prevented the arranging of a schedule at this time. It was announced the committees of the two major leagues would meet in joint session shortly at Dover Hall, Ga., to complete the schedule.

Lavan Joins Medical Corps.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Dr. John C. Lavan, former member of the St. Louis Americans, who with Bert Shotton, was recently traded to the Washington Americans, announced here today that he had been named a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and that it was practically certain he would not be able to play with the Washington Club next season.

Cochran and Gallagher Divide.

There was another even break yesterday in the three-cushion billiard match which Thomas Gallagher and Welker Cochran are playing at Maurice Daly's Academy. Cochran defeated his veteran rival by 40 to 20 in the afternoon game, completing his string in fifty-three innings. Both men made high runs of 4. In the evening Gallagher held the upper hand in a close contest. He defeated Cochran by 40 to 36. Gallagher has now won four games and Cochran two.

HARVARD ATHLETES BARRED

I. C. A. A. A. A. Rule Bars Individual Entries at Games.

The athletic colors of Harvard University will not be worn in competition at the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships, which will be held on May 31 and June 1, probably at Philadelphia. This fact became practically a certainty yesterday when it developed that the constitution of the I. C. A. A. A. A. would not permit the entrance into the competitions of the Cambridge students as unattached or "informal" athletes. It had been the plan of the Harvard track and field stars to compete in such a capacity, as was announced recently when the dates for the meet were made public.

The possibility of the I. C. A. A. A. A. agreeing to cancel the championship series in favor of a patriotic or other series is not even thought of, according to an opinion from an authoritative source yesterday, and since the constitution of the association rules against the proposed plan of the Harvard athletes, it becomes evident they will not be permitted to enter the games.

Some of Harvard's athletes will participate in the Boston Athletic Association games which will be held in Boston on Feb. 2. The Crimson colors will be seen in the relay events in which Varsity teams have been entered for distances of 890 and 780 yards. A freshman team will also participate in the relays. It is likely also that the Cambridge University will have representation in the Irish-American A. C. games in Boston, and the Lawrence Light Infantry games which will follow the B. A. A. meet.

NAVY WILL PUSH SPORTS.

New Athletic Secretary Says Activities Will Be Continued.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9.—Athletics are to boom at the Naval Academy this year, as far as war conditions will permit. Lieut. Commander Charles S. McWhorter, U. S. N., the new Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, states that every effort will be made to carry on the athletic work of the Naval Academy to the full extent of its former schedule. The midshipmen are, however, hampered by the haste of their hurried preparations for active service and by the buildings in progress at the academy. The tennis courts have nearly all been occupied by the improvements, and there will be few meets in this line.

The Navy, however, will have full schedules in baseball, and arrangements are being made for three track meets. Baseball and track work are now tentative and the programs of events are not yet completed. The Navy has under consideration races for its crews in May or April, but nothing definite has developed. Training will proceed as usual, and there will be in any event contests among the crews of the academy.

MORROW NAMED COACH.

Succeeds Sol Metzger as Mentor of W. and J. Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 9.—David C. Morrow of Washington, former star centre, has been named head coach of the 1918 football team at Washington and Jefferson, succeeding Sol Metzger, who was not an applicant, having entered war Y. M. C. A. physical work. The return of Morrow is a return by W. and J. to the graduate coaching system after six years under former Pennsylvania tutors. Morrow was the last coach prior to this period, having had charge of the Washington and Jefferson teams in 1906, 1909, 1910, and 1911. He was also line coach of the 1917 team under Metzger, the splendid work of the forwards being due to his efforts.

YALE WILL ENTER MEETS.

Eli to be Represented at B. A. A. and Meadow Brook Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—According to an announcement made by the Yale track management, Yale University will be represented in the B. A. A. and Meadowbrook indoor track meets to be held this Winter. Trials for the university and freshman relay teams will start immediately.

The first of the three numeral meets for the field events will be held on Saturday. These meets will be held once a week. Three places will count in each meet, and that man who has the highest total score in each event will receive his numerals.

BERRY TO RUN FOR ARMY.

Pennsylvania Athlete Will Represent Camp Dix at Millrose Games.

Howard Berry, the noted all-Around track athlete and football player of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the candidates for the team that will represent Camp Dix in the one-mile relay race for army men at the games of the Millrose A. A. on Jan. 23. Among the other prominent athletes likely to make the team, which will be picked by Athletic Director R. S. Walton, are: Lieutenant William F. Kelly, the Prudential Insurance A. A. crack; Corporal Phillip Keating, formerly of the Irish-American A. C.; Lieutenant William Anderson of the 71st Regiment and New York A. C., and Lieutenant George H. De Kay, a member of the winning relay team at the Pennsylvania relay meet.

TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES.

Finals Reached in Both Men's and Women's Tourneys at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 9.—The semi-finals of the men's and women's singles in the midwinter tennis tournament were completed today at Pinehurst. In the men's singles Christian Mack of Ann Arbor beat Charles Horton of Rye, 6—0, 6—0, and will meet Hugh G. Whitehead of the Norfolk Country Club for the trophy. Mrs. Jay V. Hall of New York defeated Miss Louise Patterson of Plainfield in the women's singles, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. Hall will meet Miss Florence Ballin in the final.

Entries for R. . Close Today.

Entries for the Yorkville Athletic League's four-mile novice road race, the league's biggest event of the year, which will be held next Sunday afternoon, will close today. The officials report only a fair number of entries thus far, but are expectant that there will be a considerable increase before the lists are closed, inasmuch as the event is open to all registered A. A. U. athletes who are novices. The event will start and finish at the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., and the start is scheduled for 2:30 P. M.

Tremont Rink Races Tomorrow.

The weekly handicap races will be held at the Tremont Rink, Westchester and Tremont Avenues, tomorrow night, and will consist of a half and one mile handicap, and half-mile novice race. Entries include the entire teams of the New York A. C., Verona Lake S. C., Riverside S. C., and Peerless S. C., as well as most of the best-known individual skaters in the vicinity of New York.

Moore Beaten at Angle Game.

Gus Copulos of Pittsburgh defeated George Moore of this city last night in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game at Thum's by the score of 50 to 48 in ninety-one innings.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

ICE YACHTS CRASH AT START OF RACE

Ingenue Finishes Contest, Beating Gull, but Say When Is Unable to Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—A few seconds after three ice yachts had started in a ten-mile race for the Commodore's Cup John Bates's Ingenue and T. Irving Brown's Say When, which will meet the Princeton and Silver Heels in the State championship races tomorrow afternoon, were in collision and the three skippers in each boat narrowly escaped injury. Mart Haviland, Captain of the Say When, lost control of the boat when a puff of wind struck her and raised the rear runner.

The craft, which was sailing down the river to the windward of the Ingenue, slanted into the latter boat, the bowsprit striking the Ingenue in the keel near the mast and the runner plank splitting a shot bag used as ballast. Had it not been for the clever handling of the Ingenue by Reuben White, who turned his craft about quickly and sailed in the opposite direction up the river, a much more serious accident would have resulted. Neither boat was badly damaged and both will start in tomorrow's race.

The Say When withdrew from the race, but the Ingenue continued and soon caught and passed the Gull, winning the ten-mile race, easily covering the course in 22 minutes.

The Ingenue was double-reefed, and White, the captain, had his two brothers, William and Ensley, with him. The Ingenue showed plenty of speed in the brisk northwest breeze. Robert S. Johnson was unable to keep his yacht to the ice and when the Gull was not flying on a single runner she was spinning on the ice like a top. Andrew White and Lester Pierce were Johnson's sailing mates.

The Zero II had her sail so badly torn in a trial spin before the race that she was unable to start. The challengers and defenders are now on the river and everything is in readiness for the start of the championship races tomorrow.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR ARMY.

Thirteen Games Listed for West Point Hockey Team.

WEST POINT, Jan. 9.—The army hockey schedule for this Winter was announced today. Thirteen games are on the card, all of which will be played at home. Williams, Massachussetts "Aggies," Dartmouth, and Boston College are the headliners.

Cadet Nichols, '20, is captain and Cadet Weeks, '19, manager. A feature is the game with the Camp Upton team of Yaphank.

The schedule:

Jan. 9, New York Military Academy; 12, Stevens Institute of Technology; 16, New York State College (Albany); 19, Naval Reserves; 23, Colgate; 26, Williams; 30, Nassau Hockey Club.

Feb. 2, Massachusetts "Aggies"; 4, Dartmouth; 6, Springfield Y. M. C. A.; 9, Renaselaer Poly.; 13, Camp Upton; 16, Boston College.

SAILOR FIRST IN SWIM.

Moeller Captures N. Y. A. C. Event by Narrow Margin.

The New York Athletic Club extended its program of catering to soldiers and sailors last night with a 50-yard novice swim, open only to men in the Federal service. This event, as well as the 100-yard open handicap, was hotly contested in the club's tank, and the honor of winning the first prize of the series fell to Herbert Moeller, a member of the United States Naval Reserve Force. There was a desperate race for the trophy, with E. W. Loew of the New York State Naval Militia in the lead for the first turn of the tank. Both swimmers made good turns, and twenty yards from the finish were on even terms. It was only by a touch that Moeller defeated Loew, with the third man, K. W. Troensegaard, a couple of yards back. The time was 29 2-5 seconds.

In the 100-yard event Ensign Hayford was the favorite, but met with unexpected opposition from Leonard Du Brul, an unattached swimmer. Hayford was more adept at the turns than his rival and held the lead by less than a yard after making the turn for the last lap of the tank. The sailor tired half way through the stretch, and in the last few strokes Du Brul managed to capture the honors.

The summaries:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Leonard Du Brul, unattached, (0:12;) Ensign M. F. Hayford, U. S. N. R. F., (0:12,) second; Kenneth Sutherland, New York State Nautical School, (0:07,) third. Time—1:04 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice, for Enlisted Men in the Federal Service.—Won by Herbert Moeller, U. S. N. R. F.; E. W. Loew, New York State Naval Militia, second; K. W. Troensegaard, New York State Naval Militia, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Fancy Diving, Handicap.—Won by F. N. Sponberg, New York A. C., (6 points,) with 96 6-10 points; George W. Dahm, unattached, (18 points,) second, with 92 9-10; F. N. Mullen, U. S. N. R. F., (7 points,) third, with 90 4-10.

FOUR JOCKEYS ARE INJURED

Accidents Mar New Orleans Racing —Two Horses Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Four jockeys were injured and two horses were killed in accidents during today's running races at the Fair Grounds track. None of the riders is seriously hurt.

Arthur Johnson, an apprentice jockey, who came here from the Pacific Coast tracks, received bruises when Poppee, his mount in the second race, fell at the half-mile post and was killed.

In the seventh race J. Cruise, J. Williams, and W. Kelsay received painful bruises when their mounts fell in a tangle at the six-furlong post. Checks, Williams's mount, being killed. Cruise, Williams, and Kelsay will be able to ride tomorrow, it was announced, but Johnson may be out of the saddle for several days.

File Plans for New Clubhouse.

That there will be a new clubhouse for the opening of the Aqueduct race track next Spring is assured. The officials of the Queens County Jockey Club announced long ago that this improvement would be made and they have now filed plans with the Building Department for the erection of a building to cost $25,000. The new house will be a three-story structure, 35 by 88 feet.

Play-Off of Tie Another Tie.

When Louis Kreuter defeated George Clark in the New York State pocket billiard championship tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy last night a three-cornered tie was created in the event for the second time. After the completion of the regular game Kreuter, Clark, and Joseph Concannon were tied for the lead. On Monday the play-off of this tie began, with the result that instead of solving the riddle, another tie was established. Kreuter defeated Cairk last night by a score of 100 to 27.

COLLEGES CURTAIL FENCING

Only Three Likely to Compete for Intercollegiate Title.

S. Valentine, a member of the Senior class and Captain of the Columbia University fencing team, has entered the Naval Aviation School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has resigned as Captain of the Blue and White team. His successor is H. W. Forster, a sophomore. M. J. Bloomer, another sophomore, will take Valentine's place as Secretary of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association.

At a recent meeting of representatives of Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, it was decided to hold the intercollegiate fencing championships in the Columbia University gymnasium. This means that the Hotal Astor, which has been the scene of many of these annual contests, will be abandoned for 1918. It seems probable that the three colleges named above will be the only ones to enter the championships. Annapolis will not compete, and Harvard, usually a strong contestant, will have bayonet work instead of fencing. Yale will be represented, even though the members of its squad will have to pay for their own coach. It was suggested at the meeting that bayonet combats be made intercollegiate, but serious discussion of this feature was left for future consideration.

The trademark "Scotch Mist" is ours exclusively. We speak of it because, with lots of folks, the name "Scotch Mist" has now come to be an everyday synonym for smart, woolen raincoats. Rather a nice compliment to our "Scotch Mists"; but as we are the sole makers of these attractive, serviceable, rain-proofed overcoats, we feel it's rather up to us to give publicity, now and then, to the fact that "Scotch Mists" are constructed after a formula all our own—*and that the trademark's registered.*

To be had only from us.

The men's suits reduced to $25 are excellent investments.

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The Collar Trust may make you pay 25¢ for a collar soon! 15 & 20¢ brands
Collars
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PRICE ADVANCES SOON!
'FACTORY Collar Shops'
49 & 51 WEST 125 St.

PIERCE ARROWS
80-HP Series Three Touring, just out of our Shops and in fully guaranteed condition, newly painted, all tires new.
Several fine Limousines are also ready now in our Used Car Department.
Our Representatives are in attendance at the Show.
20 Minutes by Hudson Tubes to Newark, and our car will meet you if you 'phone.
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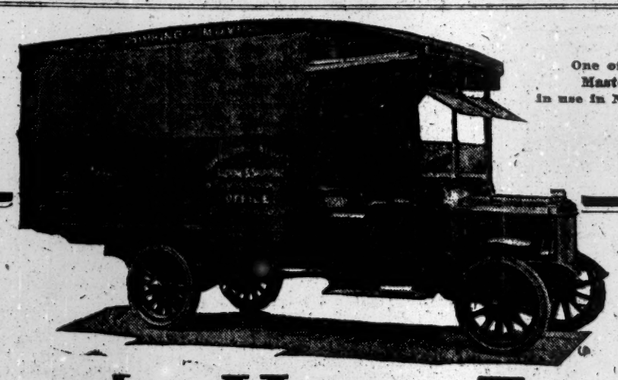
What Does Your Blood Lack?
Across the conference table and in the shop; at the desk and on the platform—everywhere—iron-blooded health conquers. The world holds its richest rewards for the man whose bodily strength equals his soul's ambition. For the weak it has only pity and sympathy.
Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"
Restores the vitality by recharging the source of vigor—the blood—with the elements that make for strength. If your endurance is below par, and you are frequently languid and listless; if you are pale and anemic and these symptoms are not indications of a serious organic disease, a course of Pepto-Mangan will prove highly beneficial.

Study this picture so you will know how the genuine Gude's Pepto-Mangan looks. It is never sold in bulk.
Pepto-Mangan invigorates the body by supplying the blood with liberal quantities of digestible iron—which adds to the blood millions of new, rich, red blood cells. Thin, sluggish blood becomes enriched, and the circulation improves. A stream of iron-rugged vitality flows through the system bringing rejuvenation to its overtired organs.
Pepto-Mangan is a desirable tonic for the anemic, the overworked, the aged, and the convalescent. Its taste is exceedingly agreeable, and it cannot injure the teeth nor disturb digestion.
Friendly Warning: Gude's is the only true Pepto-Mangan. It is sold only in bottles and packages as pictured here. It is never sold in bulk. Reject substitutes—there are many. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.
Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists


One of the many Master Trucks in use in New York City.

See the Master Truck
During the Automobile Show, January 7th to 12th inclusive, Mr. Eugene Goldman, Vice-president and General Manager of Master Trucks, Inc., Chicago, and Mr. W. R. Mason and Mr. Theo. Zumstein, Eastern Sales Managers, will be at the Hotel Chatham, Vanderbilt Ave., and 48th St. Here will be exhibited several models of the Master Truck.
Master of the Load on Any Road
Automobile and truck dealers who are interested in securing the agency for a truck that is making good in every part of the country should not fail to inspect these models.
Master Trucks are made in 2, 3½, and 5 ton sizes.
Immediate Deliveries Guaranteed

IN this new Hupmobile are superb steadiness, room and riding ease that invite complete relaxation—a degree of *comfort* which gives the word a significance it has never had before.
To these are added unusual power-and-performance ability, and equally unusual economy of operation and upkeep.
Hupmobile Exhibit, Grand Central Palace, Space A-22 straight ahead from main entrance—fourth exhibit on right
CHARLES E. RIESS & CO., Inc., Phone Circle 1616, 1741 BROADWAY at 56th ST
BROOKLYN Dingald Brothers 1265 Bedford Avenue
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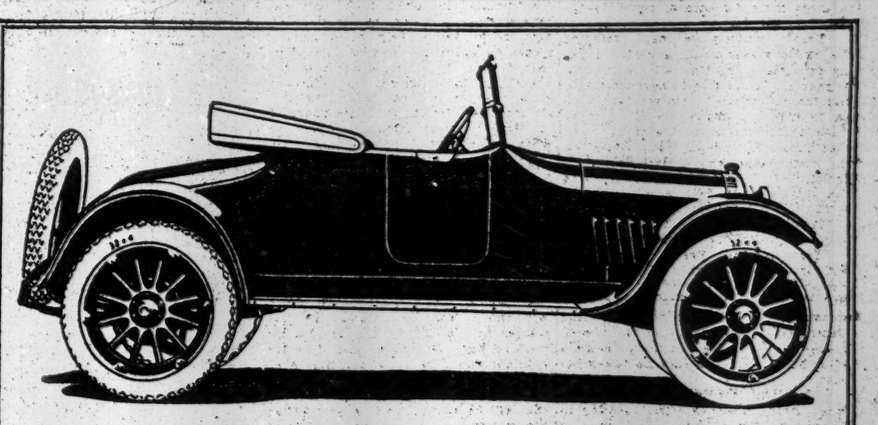
NEWARK Hupmobile Sales Co. 73 Central Ave.
WHOLESALE ONLY Hupmobile Co. of New York 244-250 W. 49th St.


A Sound Car for Unusual Times
Heavier dependence will be placed by Americans on the motor car as a means of transportation in the months to come, than ever before.
In unusual times such as these, the need is distinctly for a sound car—a car that will serve capably and without failure over sustained periods and under adverse conditions, at the minimum of operating and upkeep costs.
No car more ably meets the requirements of such service than the Oakland Sensible Six, as proved by its unusual performance in the hands of more than a hundred thousand users.
The simple and enduring chassis on which all models of this high-power, lightweight and economical car are built—together with the overhead-valve Oakland engine which delivers 44 horsepower at 2600 r. p. m.,—is shown at the Automobile Show as part of the Oakland Sensible Six exhibit.
Oakland occupies Space A-30 at the Show. The models displayed are: the Touring Car, at $990; the Roadster, at $990; the Roadster Coupe, at $1150; the Sedan, at $1190; the Sedan (unit body), at $1490; the Coupe (unit body), at $1490.
All price f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich.
Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company
Distributors
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OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

To yield
from about
7% to 7½%

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A carefully selected list of securities, low in price, attractive in yield; recommended to your consideration for first of the year investment.

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AG—151

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Followed by over $11,000,000 junior bonds and $27,000,000 dividend paying capital stocks.
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Yield 5½% to 6½%

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$9,000	Jan. 2, 1923	@	101.45
5,000	" 2, 1923	@	101.77
9,000	" 2, 1924	@	102.08
5,000	" 2, 1925	@	102.37
9,000	" 2, 1926	@	102.65
5,000	" 2, 1927	@	102.92
9,000	" 2, 1928	@	103.17
15,000	" 2, 1938	@	105.19

Above prices yield 4.60%.

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Further Recovery, Though Activity Dwindles—Awaiting New Developments.

In what was decidedly a traders' market yesterday prices moved forward rather vigorously in the forenoon, underwent a reaction, and closed higher with gains general, many issues showing advances of from 1 to 3 points. Activity was much reduced and outside of half a dozen issues the transactions were down to the minimum. Steel supplied just 35 per cent. of the day's dealings on the Stock Exchange. The Street is very much interested in the probable action of the Directors on the dividend which comes up for settlement on the 28th of this month. Sentiment in brokerage circles is divided as to whether the board will do away with the extra at this meeting in order to make up the deficiency in the sum so far set aside for the excess profits tax, or continue the present liberal rate.

The President's message continues to engross the thoughts of bankers and traders. It has received more careful reading and re-reading than any previous utterance since the declaration of war. On sober second thought the market followers were inclined to the view that unless the forces working within the German Empire against the military leaders are much stronger than can be assumed on the reports reaching this country through roundabout channels the war aims so clearly ennunciated by the President must mean protracted fighting. Against this view it is argued that, unless the German Army can demonstrate in the next few months its ability to make more headway against the allied line the pressure from the civil population for peace, even at the sacrifice of all the objects for which the Kaiser plunged his people into war, will hasten the date at which the open discussion of peace terms demanded by the President may be begun.

The stock market is showing signs of uncertainty over the realization of hopes on which the recent advance was built up, and unless new factors are supplied shortly it will not be surprising to see dealings contract still further. It is essentially a traders' market at the moment, and as such is not inviting much outside commission business. Any important new development in the war situation would, however, find an immediate response through a fresh outburst of activity.

A serious situation in the Pittsburgh district was emphasized in the weekly review of The Iron Age, which states that weather and coal difficulties have brought operations of blast furnaces and steel works to the verge of complete demoralization. Scores of furnaces have been banked, and steel works are running to but 50 or 75 per cent. of capacity. Not only is the industry badly crippled, but the prospects of early relief are poor.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Shipping Shares Lead on Reports of New Government Rates.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There was a moderate turnover on the Stock Exchange today and the tone was good. Shipping shares were leading features on reports of a forthcoming advance in Government rates.

Cunard stocks were further assisted by reports of a reissue of capital. Russian securities were firm, City of Riga bonds gaining four points. Eastern Kaffirs were strong. The other sections were dull throughout.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were firm.

Little Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Trading was flat on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 20½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 | Renewals 4
Low ..... 3½ | Last 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL'S		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5½	Sixty days	5
Sixty days	5½	Ninety days	5
Ninety days	5½	Four months	5
Four months	5½	Five months	5
Five months	5½@6	Six months	5
Six months	5½@6		

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	+.00½
Cables	5.71	5.71	5.71	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Yesterday's Close. Cables.	Last Week.
4.8065 London	$4.75¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.73	5.71	5.71
China—			
Hongkong	75.00	75.25	75.25
Peking	114.00	114.25	114.25
Shanghai	107.00	107.25	107.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45	19.40
40.20 Holland	43.12½	43.02½	43.02½
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.00	35.50	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.37	8.39	8.39
49.85 Japan—			
Kobe	51.75	52.00	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.125	50.125
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	32.25	32.75	32.75
Copenhagen	30.00	30.50	30.50
Christiania	31.25	31.75	31.75
19.30 Spain	24.20	24.30	24.30
South America—			
32.42 Rio	26.93	27.03	27.03
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.87	45.97	45.97
5.1826 Switzerland	4.51¼	4.49½	4.49½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $570,634,647; balance, $41,464,524; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,284,784; Federal Reserve credit balance, $29,656,058.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $9.0625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¼d, unchanged; in New York, 90¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 73c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$2,478,906	$36,218,321
Internal revenue	700,961	26,030,258
Corporation income	370,983	18,810,892
Individual income	350,452	8,495,408
Excess profits	17,344,970	345,982,702
Miscellaneous	3,512,007	111,331,535
Total receipts	$24,758,334	$591,869,115
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	131,823,101	1,985,757,477
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	26,278,279	340,735,987
Expenditures	156,581,436	2,877,626,396

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Periodicity.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Atlas Powder pf.	1¼	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Burns Bros.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Burns Bros.	1	Ex	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Certain-Teed Prod.	$4		Jan. 28	Jan. 17
Chevrolet Motor	3	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Fed. Sugar Ref. pf.	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Keystone Tel. pf.	2½	Acc	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Stand. Oil of Cal.	$8.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Woolworth (F. W.)	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	459,161	816,299	705,462
Year to date	5,682,938	6,798,226	6,951,849

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10⅞	11⅛	100	Advance Rumely	11	11	11	11	..
2¼	2½	500	Alaska Juneau	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	19⅞	500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	19⅝	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
75	75⅛	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	75⅛	77⅜	75⅛	75⅜	— ⅜
74	75	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	74⅜	73½	74	+1
80	88	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84	84	84	84	..
33½	33⅞	3,900	American Can	33	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
89	91	100	American Can pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
63½	63¾	1,850	Am. Car & F'dry	63½	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
26	27⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
12	13	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	11	12	12	12	..
62	64	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53½	53½	52	52	— ⅛
12⅞	13½	275	American Ice	12	12	12	12	— 1¼
41¼	41½	300	American Ice pf.	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	3,200	Am. International	55⅝	56⅜	55	56	..
70½	72	300	Am. Linseed	27⅝	28⅞	27⅝	28⅞	+1¼
53⅞	54¼	800	Am. Linseed pf.	70	70½	70	70½	+1½
15½	90	100	Am. Locomotive	56½	56½	56	56	— ½
78⅝	79	4,250	Am. Locom. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ½
61	62	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79	80	78½	78⅝	+1⅛
100½	101	600	Am. Steel Fdries	61	61½	61	61¼	+ ¼
64	64½	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob.	100	101	100	100½	+1½
85	90	100	Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	82	84½	82	84½	+ ½
105⅞	106	3,300	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	87	87	87	87	— 1
164½	164⅞	3,800	American Tobacco	103	105⅞	103	105¾	+ ⅝
45½	46	100	American Woolen	155⅝	165	153⅝	164⅝	+9
92¼	93	100	Am. Woolen pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
142	143⅞	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+ ½
92⅞	94	100	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
62¾	62¾	4,400	Anaconda Copper	44	44	44	44	— ⅜
85½	86	1,000	At., Top. & S. F.	61⅜	62⅞	61⅜	62	+ ⅝
81	82	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	85¾	88¼	85¾	85¼	— ⅝
89¾	91	300	Atl. Coast Line	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
99⅝	100	6,500	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	90	90½	90	90⅝	+1⅝
59	59¼	3,700	Baldwin Locom.	59¾	59⅞	58½	59	+2
52⅞	53	700	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅝	53½	52⅝	53	..
56½	57½	200	Balt. & Ohio pf.	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
79¾	80	100	Bank of Commerce	179	179	179	179	..
78⅝	78⅞	23,000	Beth. Steel pf.	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
98⅝	99	400	Beth. St. Cl. B. t.c.	79	80⅝	78¼	79⅝	+ ⅛
41	42	600	B. R. T. pf. sub.rcts.f.p.	99⅜	99⅝	98¼	99	+ ¼
85	110	10	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	43	43	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	20¼	400	Butte & Superior	110	110	110	110	..
38½	39	200	Cal. Packing	20¼	20	20	20	— ⅛
12½	14	700	Cal. Petroleum	38	39	38	39	+2½
35	37	300	Cal. Petroleum pf.	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	..
139	139¼	3,800	Canadian Pacific	37	37	37	37	+1
45	46	200	Cent. F'dry pf.	150	153½	150	153¼	+1¼
65½	66	2,900	Cent. Leather Co.	43	45	43	45	— 1
103	104	100	Cent. Leather pf.	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+1½
30	31	500	Cerro de Pasco	103¼	106⅞	103¼	105⅞	+ ⅞
73	74	800	Chandler Motor	30	31	30	31	+ ½
53	53⅜	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	73	74	72	74	+2
45¼	46	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	53	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	45¼	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	..
95	96	100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	94	94	94	94	..
60	60¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
50	50½	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	60½	60½	60½	60½	..
16	16¾	500	Chile Copper	51	51	50½	50¾	— ⅛
42¼	43	1,300	Chile Copper	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
28	30	100	C. C. C. & St. L.	43	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	+1
35⅜	36¼	20	Colo. Fuel & Iron	28¼	28⅝	28⅝	28½	— 1½
32½	32⅝	200	Colum. Gas & Elec.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
32	32¼	7,500	Corn. Products Ref.	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅝	..
91	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	31½	32⅞	31½	32	+ ¼
54½	55	3,400	Crucible Steel	90⅝	91	90⅝	91	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	54	55¾	54	54⅝	+ ⅝
79½	80	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	31	31	29⅜	30	— ⅛
9	9¼	500	Denver & Rio G.	90¼	90¾	89¾	90	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	15,500	Distillers Securities	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
8½	9⅜	500	Dome Mines	34⅛	38⅝	34⅛	38½	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,900	Erie	92	94	89	93	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	300	Erie 1st pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	32¼	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	26⅝	28½	26⅝	28½	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	3,200	Fed. Sugar Ref. pf.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
170	180	200	Gaston Wms. & W.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
153	154½	6,100	Gen. Chemical	175	175	175	175	— 20
116	116½	5,760	Gen. Electric	132	133½	132	133	+2½
80	82½	500	General Motors	115¼	119	113	116	..
80	80¾	500	General Motors pf.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ¼
76	77	800	Goodrich, (B. F.)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
89½	90¾	700	Granby Consol.	76½	76½	76	76	+ ⅛
26⅞	27¼	1,300	Great Northern pf.	89⅜	90⅝	89⅜	90⅛	..
39	39¼	200	Greene-Cananea	27	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
35¾	35¾	800	Haskell & Barker	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
46⅞	47	2,000	Inspiration Copper	46	47¼	46	47	— ⅛
8	8½	100	Interboro Cons.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
12⅜	13½	1,100	Inter. Agricultural	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	..
44	44½	1,900	Inter. Agricul. pf.	12	13½	12	12⅞	+2⅞
22⅜	22⅝	2,900	Inter. Mer. Mar.	42	44½	42	44	+2
86⅜	86⅝	28,500	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	20⅜	22⅝	20⅜	22⅝	+2⅛
28½	29	700	Inter. Nickel	85¼	87¼	85¼	86⅞	+2⅛
28	28¼	800	Inter. Paper	20	29	20	28½	+1⅛
16	17	400	Kan. City Southern	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
43	44	100	Kelly Springf. Tire	17	17	17	17	..
31½	32	2,100	Kennecott Copper	43⅜	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	77	700	Lackawanna Steel	31½	32¼	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	100	Lake Erie & West.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14⅞	15	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17¼	20	200	Loose-Wiles Bis.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
112½	115	100	Louis. & Nash.	19	19	19	19	+1½
25	26	400	Maxwell Motors	114½	114½	114½	114½	+3½
57	58	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	25¼	26	25¼	25½	..
83¼	83¾	14,600	Mexican Petroleum	87	87¼	87	87½	— ¼
31½	31⅝	100	Miami Copper	82	84⅜	82	83⅝	+2⅝
46⅜	46⅞	7,500	Midvale Steel	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	46	47¾	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
2	4½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	+1
23⅜	23⅞	1,500	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	100	Nat. Acme	22¾	23	22½	22½	..
26¼	26⅝	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	26¼	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	..
15½	16	5,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
39¼	40	100	Nat. Lead	44	41⅜	39¼	40¼	+1½
100	103	25	Nat. Lead pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅝
18½	18⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	105	105	103	103	..
71	71⅝	2,400	N. Y. Central	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
17	19	100	N. Y. Dock	70½	71¼	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
30	30¼	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
30	30¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30	30½	30	30	— ⅛
103½	104	500	Norfolk & Western.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— 1¼
104½	105	600	Northern Pacific	104½	104½	104	104	— 1
84⅜	85	5,100	Ohio Cities Gas	85¾	85¾	84⅜	85¾	— 1½
87⅜	88	2,600	Ohio Fuel Supply	88	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+ 1
42⅜	43	100	Pacific Mail	42⅜	43¾	42⅜	43½	+ 1
24	24	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	24	24	24	24	— 1½
87	87	1,900	Penn. R. R.	87	87	87	87	+ 1
46	46⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi.	46	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅝
42	42⅜	100	Pitts. Coal pf.	42	42¼	42	42	..
80	80	100	Pitts. & West Va.	80	80	80	80	..
23½	23½	600	Pullman Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
105¼	106	1,400	Railway Steel Sp.	106	106¾	105¼	107½	+1½
47	48¼	400	Ray Con. Copper	47	48¼	47	47½	+2¾
27¼	28	11,600	Reading	27¼	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75	100	Reading 1st pf.	75¼	75¾	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
36	36	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36	36	36	+1
77¼	78¼	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	77¼	78¼	77½	77½	+ ½
95	96	100	Royal Dutch t r.	95	96	95	95	+ ½
74¼	74¼	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
54	56	200	Savage Arms	54	56	54	56	— 3
8	9	200	Saxon Motor	8	9	8	9	+ ⅛
8	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	..
18	18	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf.	18	18	18	17⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	31	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	31	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
41	41	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	41	41	41	41	+1
84	84	800	Southern Pacific	84	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
24	24	100	Southern Railway	23⅝	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
84	84	11,300	Standard Milling	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
51	51½	600	Studebaker Co.	51½	52¼	51	51¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	40	500	Stutz Motor	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
38	38	100	Superior Steel	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
13¼	14	100	Tenn. C. & C.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
144	144¼	2,400	Texas Co.	144	145	143	144¼	+2⅝
17	17	200	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	..
50½	51¼	2,600	Third Avenue	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+1
113½	114½	2,300	Tobacco Products	51	52	50¾	51	+ ⅛
69⅛	70	100	Union Pacific	114	115¼	114	114½	+ ⅛
38	38¾	100	Union Pacific pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
90¾	91¼	100	United Alloy Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
118	119	100	United Cigar Stores	91	91	91	91	— ⅝
91	91	100	United Fruit	91	91	91	91	+1
118	118	100	United Rys. Invest.	5	5¼	5	5	+1½
11⅝	11⅝	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
118½	119¼	900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	118½	119¼	118½	119	+2
53	53½	100	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	53	53	— ⅛
43½	46	159,700	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.	43½	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
94	95¾	100	U. S. Steel	94	95¾	94	94⅞	+1¼
109¼	109¼	1,000	U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
80½	81½	500	Utah Copper	80¼	81½	80½	81¼	+1⅜
42¼	42¾	400	Wabash pf. A	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
75	75	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	75	75	75	75	— 1
13⅜	13⅜	100	Western Maryland	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	100	Western Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
88	88	100	Western Union Tel.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
40¼	41¼	1,500	Westingh. E. & M.	40¼	41¼	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	9⅞	50	Wheeling & L. E.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+1¼
88⅜	89¼	320	White Motors	88⅛	89	88⅜	89	..
47	47½	400	Wilson & Co.	47	47¾	46	47½	+ ⅛
17⅝	17⅝	13,100	Willys-Overland	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	+1½
38	38¾	200	Wisconsin Central	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
112	115½	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	115	115	115	115	+1

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	95¾	8.80
Argen. Gov.	6	May, 1920	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	6.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	93	96	6.78
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	95¾	8.80
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5½	Apr., 1925	85½	85¾	9.50
Gov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	54	58	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	47	50	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15, '26	88	91	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99¾	100	4.50
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry.	5	July, 1918	93	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.80
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	97½	97¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98⅝	97¾	8.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94¾	95¼	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93¼	94	5.85
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1948	97¾	98¼	6.05
Cap. Northern.	6	Sep. 2, '18	98	99¼	7.00
Cent. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	96	98¼	6.65
Chi. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.35
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan. '18-22	90	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97¾	8.00
Distt. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99¾	5.50
Erie Imp.	5	Apr., 1919	94	95	..
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	93	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.25
G

Facing 1918

Great tasks confront the nation in 1918. The war must be conducted, industry and commerce must proceed at full speed and preparations must be made for the reconstruction period after the war. Banking must keep pace with these needs.

If we face these tasks with vision the beginning is good—and well begun is half done.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

Established 1873
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad St., New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Singer Manufacturing (British)
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Cities Service 6% Preferred
A High Grade Stock Investment
With a High Income Yield
Claude Meeker
71 Broadway, N. Y. City
Direct Wires to Western Markets
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CHAT. & PHENIX NAT. BANK
U. S. FINISHING
Unlisted Securities Dept.
MORGAN & KANE
Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway, N.Y. Phone Rector 5741.

Wanted
American Tobacco Company
Six Per Cent. Three Year Convertible Scrip
Specialists in all Tobacco, Unlisted and Curb Securities
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

UNION OIL
SOUTH PENN OIL
CONTINENTAL OIL
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6789 Rector
WISH TO ANNOUNCE
that they have no connection with the firm of KERR & CO. of 71 Broadway, N. Y.

General Electric "Rights"
General Chemical "Scrip"
Anglo-American Oil "Rights"
Gude, Winmill & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
20 Broad St., N. Y. Rector 8880

SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS
Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this Corporation. $51,858,500 issued, $26,494,000 now owned and paid. New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 344 Madison Ave., New York City.

Chalmers Motors
National Conduit & Cable 6s 1927
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
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THE COTTON MARKET

New High Record Made All Down the List—Net Gain 28 to 35 Points.

Better weather conditions in the Southwest, rumors of an easier spot basis, and a Government ginning report, somewhat larger than expectations proved unequal to the task of checking the advance of cotton prices on the local market yesterday. The chief feature of the market was the report, on good authority, that the French Government is preparing to make heavy purchases of spot cotton in the South in the near future. All indications are that there is increasing anxiety in Europe as to cotton supplies out of the present crop. New high records were made all down the list, with October contracts selling above the 30-cent level. The close was near the top for the day, with net advances of 28 to 35 points.

As has been the case repeatedly on the present advance, the opening was strong, 6 to 18 points up, on over-night orders, and was followed immediately by a temporary reaction under profit taking. The census report showing 10,450,401 bales ginned up to Jan. 1 was a bit better than had been expected, and helped hold the market down for a time. The trade demand continued as insistent as ever; however, extending all through the list, and during the rest of the session the market was active and strong.

It is understood the French Government will be in the market in the South for approximately 200,000 bales of cotton within a few weeks, and this report is supported by earlier announcements that total importations into France would reach 850,000 bales this season, and the fact that importations so far have amounted to only about 300,000 bales. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, continue to advance, being generally 25 points above Tuesday. Exports for the day were 18,643 bales, a total of 2,160,171 for the season. The War Trade Board has suspended its requirement of individual export licenses for cotton to allied nations, but it is doubted whether, with the present famine in cargo space, this will help the export trade much.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
Jan.	32.10	32.44	31.95	32.36@32.42	32.07
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	31.96 bid	31.64
March	31.70	31.97	31.40	31.91@31.94	31.59
April	.....	.....	.....	31.60 bid	31.25
May	31.33	31.58	31.04	31.54@31.55	31.19
June	.....	.....	.....	31.31 bid	30.98
July	30.99	31.24	30.67	31.22@31.25	30.87
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	31.02 bid	30.67
Oct.	29.93	30.16	29.75	30.14@30.15	29.86
Dec.	29.95	29.95	29.90	29.90 bid	.....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and twenty-five points higher at 33.30 for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 31.75; New Orleans, 31.13; Savannah, 31¼; Augusta, 31.50; Memphis, 31.25; Houston, 32.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	21,350	18,701	20,340
Exports	18,643	1,750	12,978
Exports, season	2,160,171	2,072,554	3,336,101
Port stocks	1,857,874	1,900,046	1,483,884
Interior receipts	24,000	32,320	17,377
Interior shipments	22,491	31,923	21,436
New York arrivals	5,521	6,063	2,545
New York stocks	138,143	141,285	149,111

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 9 points higher for middling at 23.31d. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000; imports, 23,000, all American. Futures opened steady, at 11 points advance. Closed steady, 6 to 9 points higher. January, 23.40; February, 23.32; March, 23.17; April 23.08; May, 22.93. Manchester: Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, hardening.

TO PAY RUSSIAN INTEREST.

$1,625,000 Will Be Disbursed at National City Bank Today.

Interest on the $50,000,000 of 6½ per cent. bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, due today, will be paid at the National City Bank. The payments will amount to $1,625,000.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company will pay off today at the office of the Central Trust Company, $1,250,000 of secured notes issued by William A. Read & Co. last January. This is in addition to $1,750,000 notes, which were paid on Dec. 1 last, and including the $3,000,000 equipment maturities of the company, which have been paid in the last twelve months aggregates $6,000,000 reduction in the company's obligations in the last year. The Government of the Dominion of Canada now owns practically all of the $100,000,000 outstanding capital of the company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles A. Dana, President of the Spicer Manufacturing Company, has been elected a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co. John K. Dodge has withdrawn from the firm.

Fred Foley & Co., members of the Stock Exchange, have prepared a digest of the property and business of the Corn Products Refining Company.

The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore announces that the $2,000,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, offered a few days ago at 99, have been sold.

The S. S. Kresge Company reports gross sales amounting to $30,090,700, in 1917.

E. W. Wagner & Co., Stock Exchange members, have prepared a table showing average earnings, fixed charges, operating expenses, &c., of eighteen leading railroads for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

McDonnell & Co. are issuing a list of stocks which should benefit by the Supreme Court's decision in respect to the income tax status of stock dividends.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company announced yesterday the two days in each month of 1918 when the 4 and 5 per cent. bonds of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company and the 4 per cent bonds of the Kings County Elevated Company would be guaranteed.

The Humble Oil and Refining Company of Houston, Texas, will pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on its $4,000,000 stock on Jan. 21 to shares owners of record Jan. 15.

W. Harvey Thallon has been admitted as a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Alexandre & Burnet, 7 Wall St.

A syndicate of bankers, including Fisher Johnson of Detroit, Wm. S. Hutten & Co. of New York and Cincinnati, Chatfield & Co. and Friedland & Co. of Cincinnati, Gregg, Whitehead & Co. of Denver, and Stevens McCormick of Minneapolis, is offering an issue of 250,000 shares of the Doble-Detroit Steam Motors Company at $12 a share.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.10	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.70	5.40
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	6.50
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'28	4½	5.70	5.20
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.70	5.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.70	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.80	5.20
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.30	5.70
N. Y. Central	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.80
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.65	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.60	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4@4½	5.60	5.25
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.60	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.80	5.30
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.70

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	..14	18	Iron Blossom	.52	57
Bay State Gas	7	10	Iron Cap	..1¾	1¾
Begole	..50	60	Jerome Verde	.75	80
Bingham Min.	9¾	10¾	La Rose	..30	40
Boston Ely	..63	75	Majestic	..37	30
Bost. & Mont.	..60	62	Max. Metals	.80	85
Butte & Lon.	..11	14	Mojave Tung.	.13	15
Butte & Det.	..15	20	New Baltic	..90	1
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.25	27
Calaveras	1	2	New Cornelia	.16¼	16¾
Crown Res.	..20	30	Nevada Doug.	1	1¼
Con. Arizona	1¾	1¾	Nixon Nevada	.85	90
Cortes	..10	15	Oneco	..35	45
Champ. Cop.	1	1¼	Onondaga	.20	28
Chief Cons.	1¾	2	Ray Hercules	.8¾	8¾
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	..1¼	2
Earl-Eagle	4	8	S. W. Miami		
Fortuna	6	par	paid	..50	¼
Gold Lake	2	5	S. W. Miami		
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17¾	full paid	.75	1¼
Houghton	..50	90	Un. Verde Ex.	.36	37¼
Homa Oil	..60	1	Victoria Min.	.1¼	2
Humboldt	..60	75	Yukon Gold	.1¾	2

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. gross	$4,924,587	$4,289,055	$3,994,546
Net aft. taxes	1,227,677	1,409,514	1,364,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	513,605	804,962	660,360
11 mos. gross	49,902,350	45,683,703	39,577,230
Net aft. taxes	13,880,895	14,364,683	12,044,479
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,464,781	7,055,874	4,495,143

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	1,899,278	1,486,370	35,998
Net	294,169	453,565	159,396
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,725	254,275	120,553
11 mos. gross	14,961,897	14,574,695	*217,202
Net	3,497,579	4,262,507	606,929
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,129,421	2,134,220	1,004,799

CUBA RAILROAD—

Nov. gross	646,328	501,175	*145,051
Net	109,362	79,558	*29,794
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,247	714,985	*25,262
5 mos. gross	3,508,430	2,697,174	*850,056
Net	775,557	580,958	197,599
Sur. aft. chgs.	636,907	401,200	190,362

*Increase. †Deficit.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Nov. gross	$659,900	$316,468	*$43,522
Net aft. taxes	73,103	131,821	58,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,244	89,019	21,725
12 mos. gross	3,975,971	3,500,760	*475,111
Net aft. taxes	1,122,406	1,431,622	309,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	569,784	917,625	347,841
Bal. aft. pf. div.	353,697	631,738	303,117

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO. for November—

Gross	243,068	220,068	*13,050
Net aft. taxes	72,638	75,455	2,817
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,793	6,397	3,605
12 mos. gross	3,078,224	2,845,347	*232,877
Net aft. taxes	1,041,001	1,094,304	53,703
Sur. aft. chgs.	295,192	295,460	69,274
Bal. af. pf. div.	97,192	147,466	50,274

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN CO. SYSTEM for November—

Gross	329,267	278,467	*50,800
Net aft. taxes	109,411	110,448	1,037
Sur. aft. chgs.	38,467	47,088	8,671
12 mos. gross	13,630,797	2,970,054	*660,743
Net aft. taxes	1,208,057	1,192,880	*15,197
Sur. aft. chgs.	425,810	488,985	9,732
Bal. af. pf. div.	248,810	258,895	9,783

*Increase.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	268,643	209,936	58,707
Net aft. taxes	82,107	73,596	8,511
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,840	29,578	2,262
11 mos. gross	2,559,445	2,271,988	287,457
Net aft. taxes	761,235	767,461	*6,226
Sur. aft. chgs.	217,750	231,270	*13,490
12 mos. gross	2,780,619	2,501,524	288,095
Net aft. taxes	858,023	861,375	3,648
Int. chgs.	593,280	584,744	8,536
Cen. Ark. R. & L. divs.	84,000	84,000	.....
Spgfd. R. & Lt. divs.	30,132	24,514	4,618
Sur. aft. chgs.	141,611	148,117	*6,506

*Decrease.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RAILWAY CO. (subsidiary of Cumberland Co. Power & Light Co.) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	71,307	61,971	*9,436
Net aft. taxes	15,986	14,421	431
Def. aft. chgs.	1,477	825	*642
12 mos. gross	896,313	795,318	*100,995
Net aft. taxes	236,542	254,544	28,902
Sur. aft. chgs.	40,117	66,533	26,415
Bal. af. pf. div.	4,117	30,532	26,415

*Increase.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. (Tennessee R., L. & P. subsidiary)—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Nov. gross	212,204	199,081	13,283
Net after tax.	78,170	79,401	*1,231
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,542	37,147	395
12 mos. gross	2,452,118	2,370,491	81,267
Net after tax.	874,940	928,585	*46,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	382,879	414,798	*31,913
Bal. after pf. dividend	257,879	289,794	*31,915

NEW YORK RAILWAYS—

Nov. gross	998,423	837,784	161,639
Net after tax.	252,749	139,979	112,730
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,691	†76,272	95,963
Pass. carried	19,872,113	16,947,138	2,924,975
5 mos. gross	5,587,330	4,447,488	939,841
Net after tax.	1,452,221	1,060,982	391,239
Sur. aft. chgs.	292,486	†80,416	372,902
Pass. carried	107,635,954	88,823,111	18,812,873

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO., Portland, Ore.—

Nov. gross	525,811	479,367	46,444
Net after tax.	201,211	276,804	*35,593
Sur. aft. chgs.	23,839	54,089	*30,990
12 mos. gross	5,042,084	5,453,453	488,629
Net after tax.	2,367,672	2,417,622	170,050
Sur. aft. chgs.	431,573	239,624	191,949

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO. of America for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916	1915.
Gross earnings	1,328,526	862,501	748,238
Exp., tax., &c.	576,038	624,563	564,176
Net earnings	752,488	237,938	184,062
Other income	47,443	66,193	104,533
Total income	800,881	326,940	288,595
Depreciation	240,500	76,151	111,678
Surp. for year	560,451	250,889	117,317

*December estimated.

S. H. KRESGE & CO., sales for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	2,988,076	2,633,561	358,515
12 mos. gross	17,611,349	15,115,170	2,496,179

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.75	8.00
Antimony	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.50
Quicksilver	$115.00.	$125.00	$115.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*37.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.			Tuesday. £ s. d.		
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	289	0	0
Tin, futures	296	0	0	284	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	30	0	0

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Aside from the Southwestern sections of the Winter wheat belt, where there has been a deficiency of moisture throughout the season, the Winter wheat crop is apparently well protected by an ample snow covering. This has given rise to a more optimistic feeling regarding crop prospects. Receipts at interior points continue light, and some mills are complaining of difficulty in securing wheat to grind. The car situation in the West showed some improvement, but the efforts seemed to be directed more particularly toward moving soft corn.

Rye market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.73 cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was quiet, but prices were steady, closing with net gains of ½c to ¾c. The firmness in oats had a stimulating influence on the market and sellers were inclined to be cautious. Advices from Chicago said that the question of changing the maximum price has not been abandoned. The local cash market was steady, kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.61; No. 3 mixed, $1.73, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment; Argentine corn, $1.95 to $2.00, cost and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
January	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27¼	
May	1.25¾	1.25	1.25¾	1.25	97¼

OATS.

The oats market was again firm, with active covering by those who had sold on Tuesday afternoon. Exporters were again in evidence, and sales were estimated at fully 150,000 bushels, with intimation that the total business had been larger. Receipts at primary points were only moderate and the impression prevails that preference will be given to corn on account of its low quality. The cash position in the West was steady to firm, and there were no further evidences of increased pressure from the country. The local cash market was firmer; standards quoted at 92½@93c; No. 2 white, 95c; No. 3 white, 94½c; No. 4 white, 93½@94½c; fancy clipped, white, 94@94c; ordinary clipped, white, 92@94c, all stevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	79½	78¼	79¾	78¼	
March	77½	77¼	79	77¾	
May	77	76	76¼	76	56½

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was again very quiet, as there was little incentive to trade either way. Smaller receipts of hogs than expected and a slightly firmer tone to the hog market had a sustaining influence on values, however, and prices were higher throughout the list, closing at the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Thursday, 35,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 9,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	24.12	24.00	24.12	23.90	15.62
May	24.50	24.32	24.50	24.25	16.07
Ribs—					
January	23.67	23.55	23.70	23.50	14.90
May	24.15	24.02	24.15	24.00	15.02
Pork—					
January	.....	.....	45.75	45.50	28.90
May	45.25	45.00	45.32	44.95	28.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was lifeless. No business occurred, and at the close values were nominal at unchanged to 3 points higher. Tenders on January contracts were 800 barrels. Range of prices:

	Prev. Close.	Close.
Spot	.....	19.80
January	19.85@20.00	19.85
February	19.90	19.90
March	19.95	19.95
April	19.95	.....
May	19.98	19.93

COFFEE.

The reactionary feeling which has been more or less evident in the coffee market here for the past two or three days seemed to grow stronger yesterday, and there was quite a sharp break in prices, in addition to realizing by old longs, there was selling attributed to the trade, and the decline was accompanied by reports of an easier tone in the cost and freight market and more optimistic talk as to the prospects for importations. March contracts sold off to 8.20c, and September to 8.72c, with the market closing at a net decline of 14 to 20 points, or at the lowest point. The local spot market was reported quiet, with Rio grades an eighth lower at 8¾c for 7s, while Santos grades were unchanged on the basis of 10¾c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	.....	.....	7.97@8.00	8.17
February	.....	.....	8.07@8.19	8.26
March	8.29	8.20	8.20@8.21	8.35
April	.....	.....	8.28@8.29	8.43
May	8.45	8.35	8.36@8.37	8.51
June	.....	.....	8.44@8.45	8.60
July	8.67	8.52	8.53@8.54	8.70
August	.....	.....	8.62@8.63	8.78
September	8.84	8.72	8.71@8.72	8.86
October	.....	.....	8.78@8.79	8.93
November	.....	.....	8.84@8.85	8.99
December	9.04	8.92	8.91@8.92	9.06

SUGAR.

Further business has been reported done in raw sugar through the committee at the equivalent of 6.000c duty paid New York. The sales included: 11,000 bags Peru, afloat, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 5,000 bags Peru molasses, afloat, at 3.875c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 68,000 bags of Cubas, prompt shipment, at 4.923c, cost and freight, New Orleans. Arrivals of sugar at Cuban ports continue liberal, but the scarcity of freight rooms is allowing only moderate quantities being shipped to United States Atlantic ports. There are about 143 mills now grinding and private advices report favorable weather in Cuba. In refined sugar there was little fresh news. Arbuckles were said to be taking a little business, but the Federal and Warner refineries continued out of the market owing to a lack of raw supplies.

Later there were additional sales reported to the committee, consisting of 60,000 bags of Cubas, at 4.985c, cost and freight; 8,000 bags Porto Ricos, at 6.005c, cost, insurance, and freight, and 5,000 bags Perus, at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, afloat, due, and prompt shipment.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,084 packages. The larger part of the stock consisted of delayed goods, both fresh and held. Market opened a shade easier, but steadied up later and closed at much the same prices as ruled Tuesday, except ladles and packing stock, which gained another half cent. Creamery, higher than extras, 51½@52c a pound; extras, (92 score,) 50½@51c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 47½@50c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 45½@46½c; thirds, 44@42½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@54c; extras, 53½@53c; firsts, 48½@52c; seconds, 45@48c; dreamery, held, extras, 46c; firsts, 45½@46c; seconds, 43@45c; thirds, 40@42c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 47@49½c; common to fair, 40@46c; renovated, extras, 43½@45c; firsts, 40½@43c; lower grades, 38@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 38@38½c; seconds, 37@37½c; lower grades, 35½@36½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 36½c; lower grades, 34@36c.

EGGS.—3,264 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue in small supply. Demand is sufficient to absorb the offerings at fully sustained prices. Some of the receipts are still more or less frozen, and these sell at a very wide range, according to the extent of the damage. Nearby eggs of strictly fancy quality are quoted fully steady, but medium grades and average good stock move slowly and values are somewhat irregular. Storage eggs firm and still tend slightly in sellers' favor. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 65c; seconds and moderately frosted, 63@64c; thirds and poorer, including more seriously frozen, 59@61c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; lower grades, 37@41c; refrigerator, checks from local candling, 39@39c; State Pennsylvania and nearby Western henmary whites, fine to fancy, 72@75c; ordinary to good, 65@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State Pennsylvania and nearby whites, pullets, 69@70c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 64@70c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby heads, browns, 67@68c; gathered brown and mixed colors, empty.

We offer
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Par value $5.
Total issue outstanding $3,473,099 followed by $15,847,285 Common stock selling around $8 per share, par value $5.
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Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President

Brass

Comparatively few people outside of New England are acquainted with the magnitude of the brass industry, the importance of it in connection with present world conditions, and the enormous profits that have been and are now being made by the brass manufactories in the State of Connecticut.

In the City of Waterbury, Conn., alone (the brass centre of the United States) more than 100 brass plants are in operation.

The subject, which is a very interesting one, is fully described in a special booklet which we have prepared and which, among other things, shows how investors may participate in the profits of this giant industry.

Ask for Booklet E. P., which will be sent without obligation or expense.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 BROAD ST. New York
95 PEARL ST. Hartford, Conn.

Our Liberty Loan Service

We offer our services to those holders of Liberty Bonds who, because of circumstances, find it necessary to raise money.

We buy Liberty Bonds of any denomination.

But we suggest that it is not always necessary to sell even in case of cash emergency. We will advance up to 90% of the market value of your Liberty Bond and allow you to settle the indebtedness on the Partial Payment Plan.

Send for booklet H-15, "Your Liberty Bond."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
Madison Ave. & 42d St. 59th St. & Mad. Ave. 125 West 125th Street. 125th St. & Lenox Ave. 20 Court St., Bklyn. 510 Broad St., Newark.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., First Bridgeport National Bank Bldg.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., 902 Chapel Street.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 26, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of five (5) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Friday, January 25, 1918, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 10, 1918, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the holders of the Common Capital Stock of the Pan-American Munitions Corporation will be held at the New York Office of the Corporation, Suite 1742, Grand Central Terminal Building, on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WILLIAM C. TROSTHOFF, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15TH STREET
January 2, 1918

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 21, 1918. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 12, 1918, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 22, 1918.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of THE GREATER NEW YORK BRICK COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greater New York Brick Company will be held at the office of the corporation, 108 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, January 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK DE HOVENER, Secretary.

New Issue
$1,500,000
United Light & Railways Company
6% Bond Secured Gold Notes, Series "A"
Dated November 1, 1917 Due May 1, 1920
Price 96¾ and Interest, Yielding 7½%
Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above having been sold

PERU

The Banco Mercantil Americano del Peru is an affiliated institution of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas. It has its own offices in Lima, Callao, Arequipa and Chiclayo, and agents in all other centers in Peru.

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas is, therefore, in an advantageous position to be of service in an advisory capacity or otherwise to those seeking trade in Peru.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS
Incorporated, (1915)
NEW YORK OFFICE:
38 Pine Street
An American Bank for Foreign Trade
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
PARIS OFFICE:
11 Boulevard Haussmann

A Vital Book:
For Complimentary Distribution

The author is a man of rare attainments, who has had an unusually successful career. He is a deep thinker; a clear and forceful writer; and he knows what he has thought about and written about.

This valuable work is entitled:

THE MEANING OF BUSINESS
or
THE SCIENCE OF SERVICE

This is not a theoretical treatise. It is a simple, practical, virile analysis of the ways and wherefores of modern business.

FREE THE MEANING OF BUSINESS will be sent, absolutely free, to any Banker, Manufacturer or Jobber. Write direct to the home office at St. Louis, or address the General Agent below.

Published by
THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
A. B. TREAT, General Eastern Manager.
The Credit Insurance Company
R. S. CHAMBERS, General Agent,
91 William St., Phone 533, 534, 3583 New York, N. Y.

List of Stocks
which should, in our opinion, benefit by United States SUPREME COURT decision, holding stock dividends not taxable, furnished upon request.
*Ask for List "

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 American Surety
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
10M New York Shipbuilding 5s
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
25 So. Porto Rico Sugar Com.
50 Standard Underground Cable
25 Standard Assets Corp.
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
25 Wash. Steel & Ordnance Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Hawaiian S. S.
20 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
30 E. W. Bliss Com.
200 Federal Milk Products
17 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 Matawok Land
10M New York Shipbuilding 5s
20 National Surety
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.
100 Penn Coal & Coke
50 Texas & Pacific Coal
25 Wash. Steel & Ordnance Com.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED

General R'way Signal 6s
Guanajuato Reduction & Mines 6s
Amer. Invest. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Denver Union Water Com. & Pfd.
Manning-Bowman

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated

84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department

Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
National Sugar Refining
Pettibone-Mulliken Stocks
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks. & 6s
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Santa Cecilia Sugar Corp.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmont."

United States Steamship Co.

Pays 1½% Dividends bi-monthly

Listed on New York Curb Particulars on request

THE BOUGHTON COMPANY

Incorporated
Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Unlisted Securities

We Will Pay
3¼
For 2,500 Shares
American Thread
Preferred
WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

Air Reduction
Edmunds & Jones
Int'l Motor 2nd Pfd.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb Pfd.
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes

Kiely & Horton

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Toronto Railway 4½s
Grand Trunk Pacific 3s
Niagara Falls W. W. 5s
Russian Gov't Bonds

GEO. REITH & CO

40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3009

Texas & Pacific Coal
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Kirby Lumber

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Kirby Lumber
D., L. & W. Coal
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales

William C. Orton

Specialist Reorganization Securities.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7160-1-2 Broad

Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s, 1989
Illinois Cent. St. Louis 3s, 1951
C. B. & Q. Ill Div. 3½s, 1949
H. W. Johns-Manville

Theodore L. Bronson

10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9025.

For Sale
$5M Ohio Utilities 6% 1948 @ 82 & int.
$5M Ohio & Wn. U's 6% 1929 @ 82 & int.
$5M Utah Val. Gas & C. 6% 1935 @ 82 & int.

Salisbury & van der Kieft,

45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWEST. R. R. PFD.
AMER. LT. & TRACT. COM. & PFD.
AMER. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.
PAC. GAS & ELEC. COM. & PFD.

H. F. McConnell & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
66 Pine St. Tel. 807 John. New York

STEEL CO. ISSUES NOTES.

Wharton Concern Consolidates Floating Debt and Mortgage.

The Wharton Steel Company, which was bought last year from Philadelphia interests by J. Leonard Replogle and associates, is consolidating its floating debt and a mortgage of $750,000 through an issue of $1,200,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes. The banking firm of Chandler & Co. is offering about $200,000 of the notes at 94, a basis which brings the purchaser a net income of 9¾ per cent. on the money he puts into them. The balance of $1,000,000 notes has been placed.

The Wharton Steel Company with its large ore holdings in Northern New Jersey had lain idle for four years before Mr. Replogle acquired the property. The blast furnaces were put into operation last Spring and heavy tonnages of pig iron were turned out, of which a large part went to Japan. Earnings in 1917 are estimated at $800,000.

Stock Exchange Firm Suspends.

The Stock Exchange firm of Kerr & Co., 71 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas G. Smith, being unable to meet their obligations. The house was active in the Street a few years ago, but had been conducting only a small business for some time preceding the suspension. The failure had no effect on the day's transactions on the Exchange. The firm consists of Robert B. Kerr and Louis S. Kerr, the latter being the Exchange member. The partnership was formed on Dec. 30, 1893. Mr. Smith said yesterday afternoon that the investigation of the books had not gone far enough to disclose the amount of assets and liabilities.

Equitable Plan Goes to Phillips.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has submitted to Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, its plan for mutualization, which has been approved by the Directors, policyholders and stock owners. Mr. Phillips announced yesterday that a hearing upon the matter would be held at his office in Albany on Jan. 16 at 2 o'clock P. M. The policyholders recently approved the plan by a heavy vote.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96⅛	97
2s, coupon, 1930	..	97⅛
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104⅛	105⅛
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅛	105⅛
2s, coupon, '38, reg	94	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
4½s June, 1965	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
4½s Mar., 1963	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
4½s Nov., 1957	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
4½s May, 1957	94⅞	95⅛	94⅞
4½s April, 1966	85½	89½	88⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	88	91½	89
4½s Mar., 1964	88½	89½	88⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	88½	89⅛	88⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	88½	89¼	88⅝
4s May, 1959	85	86½	86
4s Nov., 1958	85	86½	86
4s May, 1957	85	86½	86
4s Nov., 1956	84	86	84
4s Nov., 1955	84	86	84
4s Nov., 1936	88	90	88
4s May, 1919	98¼	..	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	..	80	77
3½s May, 1954	77	80	77
3½s Nov., 1953	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1924-1931	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1921-1923	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s April, 1920	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1918-1919	5.00	..	5.00
4½s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1930-1939	5.00	4.75	5.00
4½s 1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
4½s 1919-1921	5.00	4.70	4.90
4s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Am. Gas	87½	87½	87½
25 Elec. Stor.	49¾	49¾	49¾
146 Ins., N. A.	25½	25	25
10 Key. Tel. pf.	57¾	57¾	57¾
150 Lu. Supp. Cp.	12¾	12¾	12¾
159 Lehigh Nav.	62¾	62	62
151 Lehigh Val.	57½	57½	57½
210 Pa. R. R.	46½	46¼	46⅛
5 Phila. Co.	27	27	27
10 Do cum. pf.	32	32	32
232 Phila. Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼
545 Phil. R.T.t.c.	28¼	28¼	28¼
400 Tono.Belmt.	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 Union Trac.	42	42	42
60 U. Gas Imp.	71¼	77½	71¼
200 Warf. I. & S.	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$2,000 Bald.L.1st5s.	100	100	100
8,000 L.V. con.4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
4,000 Lib. L. 3½s	88.60	88.40	88.40
7,000 Do 4s	97.50	97.30	97.50
1,100 Do 2d 4s	96.60	96.40	96.60
$4,000 Pa. conv. 4s	88½	88½	88½
5,000 Pa. temp.ctf. 4½s	92	92	92
1,000 Read. g. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
5,000 Sp.-Am. 1.6s	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Atlan. Petro.	3¾	3¾	3¾
105 Balt. Tube	80	80	80
25 Con. Coal	103	103	103
211 Con. Powder	96	95½	96
1,450 Cosden	8	7¾	7¾
15 Cosden pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
106 Dav. Chem.	36½	35½	36
140 Elkhorn	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 Fid. & Dep.	115	115	115
90 Houston Oil	43	42¼	42¾
65 Do pf	67¾	67	67¾
60 Md. Casualty	76	75	75
200 Mt. Vernon	73½	73½	73½
100 Mon. Val. T.	15¾	15¼	15¾
15 Mt. & M. Bk.	27	27	27
230 Do Trans.	63	56	63
13 Nat. B of C.	35	35	35
8 Nor. Central	72	72	72
30 Penn. W. P.	62¼	61	62¼
10 U. S. Fid.	100	100	100
905 Wayland	3¾	3½	3¾
1,106 W. B. & A.	28½	26¼	28

Bonds.

$5,000 B. C. 4s.1958	92	92	92
8,000 Cosden 5s, B	81¾	81	81¾
12,000 City Sub. 5s	99	99	99
1,000 Con. Power 5s	97	..	97
6s, notes	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000 Con. Gas 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
$1,000 Chi. Rys. 5s	83	83	83
5,000 Con Coal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000 Kir. Lum. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000 U. R. inc. 4s	57	57	57
7,000 Do 1st 4s	75	74	75

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Zinc	15	15	15
28 Do pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
200 Adventure	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Almeek	81	81	81
20 Anaconda	62¾	62¼	62½
890 Ariz. Com'l.	12¾	12	12¾
100 Arnold	20c	20c	20c
200 Butte & Bal.	31c	29c	31c
33 Cal. & Ariz.	64	63½	63¾
136 Cop. Range	48¾	46½	47
100 Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 East Butte	10	10	10
100 Franklin	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Greene-Can.	39	39	39
20 Hancock	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Isl'd Creek	54	54	54
20 Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
210 Keweenaw	1¼	1	1⅛
206 Mohawk	59½	58	58
50 NewArcadian	1¾	1¾	1¾
203 New Riv. pf.	75	75	75
90 North Butte	15	14½	14½
40 North Lake	40c	40c	40c
255 Old Dom	43½	43	43
215 Osceola	95	92	95
85 Quincy	74	73	73½
55 Santa Fe	80c	80c	80c
305 Shannon	5¼	5	5½
400 South Utah	18c	17c	18c
10 St. Mary's	54	52	54
325 Sup. & Bos.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
30 Trinity	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
20 U. S. Smelt.	46	45½	46
24 Do pf	44½	44	44
100 Utah Con	11	10½	11
30 Utah Metals	2¾	2¾	2¾
50 Victoria	2¼	2¼	2¼
55 Winona	1½	1⅝	1½

Railroads.

4 Bos. & Alb.	127	127	127
138 Bos. Elev	38	37½	38
85 Bos. Sub. pf.	104½	104½	104½
50 Fitchb'g pf.	59	59	59
40 Me. Central	83	82½	82½
100 New Haven	30½	30½	30½
101 Old Colony	97	95	96½
1 Vt. & Mass.	85	85	85

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. Ag.C.pf.	90½	90½	90½
2 Am. Sug. pf.	110½	110½	110½
718 Am. Tel	105½	103	103½
1 Am. Woolpf.	92	92	92
115 Am. G.& W.I.	101½	98½	100
10 Do pf	60	60	60
50 Art Metal	13	13	13
9 Edison	138½	138½	138½
100 Gen. Ry.& El.	116¼	116¼	116¼
65 Gen. Elec	134	133½	134
37 Merg'thaler	123	123	123
16 Pullman	108	105	108
10 ReeceButton-hole	11	11	11
485 Swift	131½	127	130½
10 Torrington	50	50	50
5 United Drug	68½	68½	68½
62 United Fruit	119	118	118
105 United Shoe	42¾	41½	42
55 Do pf	25¾	25¾	25¾

Bonds.

$2,000 Am.Ag.Ch.5s	92	92	92
500 A.G.&W.I.5s	76	75¾	76
4,000 N. E. Tel.5s	90¼	90	90
1,000 West. Tel.5s	88½	88½	88½
$10,000 Lib. 3½s	98.70	98.20	98.20
28,000 Do cv. 4s	97.75	97.20	97.00
2,000 Do 4s, 42	97.00	96.20	96.50

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am. Rad	250	250	250
10 Am. Ship'g	83½	83½	83½
20 Do pf	87	87	87
150 Booth Fish.	19¼	19¼	19¼
70 Do pf	84½	84½	84½
55 C. C. & C. pf.	16	16	16
20 Chi. Pneu. T.	51	51	51
150 Cudahy	112	111¾	112
51 Com. Edison	105	105	105
45 H., S. & M.	61	60	61
10 Ill. Brick	58	58	58
380 Lindsay Lgt.	27½	27	27½
5 Quak. O. pf.	97	97	97
1,100 Sears-Roeb.	147¾	146	147½
40 Stew.-Warn.	40¾	40	40¾
1,720 Swift	131¼	127	131¼
1,121 Un. Carbide	51¾	51	51¾
35 Wilson	47	46¾	47
35 Do pf.	96¼	96	96

Bonds.

$1,000 C. C. R.1st5s	84½	84½	84½
1,000 C. Rys.1st 5s	82	82	82
2,000 Chi. Tel. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000 Edison 5s	92½	92½	92½
$1,000 Swift 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
100 Liberty 3½s	98.10	98	98.10
1,150 Do 4s	97	96.40	96.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
65 Cities Service	216	212	213	215
350 Cities Service pf	73¾	72¾	73	74

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	11	13
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	70
Am. Gas & Electric	83	90
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	43
Am. Light & Traction	220	225
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	92	95
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	85	90
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¾	5½
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11
Am. W. W. & E. pref.	59	63
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina P. & L. pf.	90	94
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Springs	102	105
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	33	34
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	63	65
Cons. Power pf.	96	98
Consumers' Power pf.	85	90
Dayton Power & L. pf.	73	78
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	98
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric Pow. & L. pf.	90	93
Electric Properties	50	55
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	88
Federal Light & Trac.	8	10
Federal Light & Trac. pf.	30	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	22
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	68	72
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	90	95
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry. L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	35	40
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98½
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	62	65
Appa. Power 5s, '41	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92
Central Pow. pf. & L. 5s	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	95
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	94	97½
Colo. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	65	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Cum. Co. & Y. 5s ref. 5s, 1942	90	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¾	101¼
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	90	95
Denver Gas & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87½	92½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '20	96	98
Int.-M. R. L. & P. 6s	96	100
Ksn. Pub. Serv. 5s	94	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '58	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s	92	95
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100
Lincoln Gas & Electric	46	49
Miss. River Power	9	11
Miss. River Power pf.	32	36
Northern Ohio Electric	23	25
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	65	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	60
Northern States Power	61	63
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Northern Texas Electric	47	51
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	73
Ozark Power & Water	35	40
Pacific Gas & Electric	30¼	31
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	80	81
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	96	98
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. L. & P.	10	13
Puget S. L. & P. pf	35	45
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	86
Republic Ry. & Light	22	26
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	54	56
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Southern Cal. Edison	80	82
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21¼	23
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	10	12
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
U. G. Improvement	90	93½
United Light & Rys.	29	30
United L. & Rys. pf.	60	62
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	60	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	100
Western Power	9	11
Western Power pf.	40	42
Wadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	66¾	67¾
Miss V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	75	80
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	90	94
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	87	87½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	85	90
P., G.& E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Puget Sd. Tr. L. & P. 5s, 1918	97	98½
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	95½	96½
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R. & M. 5s, '26	111	127
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	75	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	92	96
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	96
Utah Securities 6s	84	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	96
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	95½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar	87	05	87
Do pf	93	96	93
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	104	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	130	135	130
Do certfs	113	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	575	625	575
Do pf	100	104	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
248	‡F. Blumen.	67	65	66¾
130	‡ Do pf.	86	86	86
400	‡Car. L.& P.	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	‡Chalm. Mot.	4¾	4¼	4½
100	Char.Ir.,Am.	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,000	Chev. Motor.	113	110	110½
260	‡C. Ser., old.	216	213	215
350	‡Elec. Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜
110	Emer. Phon.	4	4	4
200	Ex. Heaney.	21	21	21
200	‡Hall Signal	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
350	Interc. Rub.	*11	10½	*11
100	‡Int. Lube C.	2½	2½	2½
20	‡S. S. Kresge	72	72	72
533		550	550	550
1,000	‡Allen Oil	⅝	½	½
12,400	‡Am. Ven.O.	10	8	9
1,600	‡Barn.O.&G.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25,000	‡Boa.-W.Oil	28	27	27
2,000	‡Cos. & Co.	8	7⅞	8
1,100	‡Dö pf.	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
7,200	‡Crown Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,100	Cumb.P.& R.	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)	½	½	½
2,500	Esmer. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	Glenrock Oil	4½	3⅞	3⅞
1,300	Han. O. & G.	6½	5⅝	6½
700	‡Houston Oil	44	43	43
500	‡Hum.G.C.O. & R.	..	..	..
100	‡Isl'd O.& T.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
7,600	Kenova Oil. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Merritt Oil	23½	23	23½
3,000	Met Petrol.	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	Midw. Oil	107	108	106
1,000	‡ Do pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡Midw. Ref.	113	109	110
1,000	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡N. W. Oil	64	60	60
15,000	‡Okla. Oil	5	4	4½
3,000	‡‡ Do pf.	15	14	15
4,000	Okla. P.& R.	7⅝	7	7⅝
4,000	‡Omar O.&G.	35	32	35
900	‡Pa.-Ky.Oil	5⅝	5	5¼
4,000	‡R.R.O.& G.	⅞	⅝	⅞
2,000	‡Rice Oil	¼	¼	¼
500	‡Sap.O.& R.	9¾	9½	9¾
500	Seq.O.& B.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Un.West.Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
435	‡Victoria Oil new stock	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅞	⅛	⅛
2,300	‡‡Atlanta	8¼	8	8½
2,500	Big L. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	‡Box Canon	53	52	52
700	‡Brad. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	Butte C. & Z. v.t. ctfs.	8¼	7¾	7¾
1,800	Butte Detroit	¼	¼	¼
2,800	††Caledonia	52	49	52
1,800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Canada Cop.	2	1½	2
1,000	‡Cashboy	4	4	4
100	‡Coco R.	2½	2½	2½
2,500	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	6¾	6½	6¾
900	Con.-Home	28	28	28
800	‡Copper Val.	1¼	1	1¼
1,000	Cress. C. G.	5	5	5
3,000	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	First Nat. Cp.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	‡Fortuna C.	40	40	40
1,075	‡Gibson Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,800	‡Globe D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Goldf. Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡Gold Zone	5	5	5
850	Hecla Min.	*4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	††Int. Mines	12	9	9
2,000	‡J. V. (a p.)	¾	¾	¾
1,800	J. F. Pres.	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,500	††Jim Butler	82	81	82
1,850	‡Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18
1,000	‡Kewanaa	7

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

DECEMBER 31, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$163,152,861.22	Capital	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	8,500,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	17,536,202.06
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	4,130,000.00	Discount Collected but not earned	1,171,069.15
U. S. Bonds on Hand	104,900.00	Reserved for Interest	241,284.86
Other Bonds to secure Postal Savings Deposits	2,148,333.33	Circulation	4,108,997.50
Other Bonds and Securities	9,221,025.11	Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,857,989.23
Banking House	2,494,385.44	Bills Payable	15,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	29,584,197.88	Rediscounts and Acceptances Endorsed	6,897,364.66
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,346,786.20	Bonds Borrowed	3,000,000.00
Cash and due from Banks	4,310,856.15	Deposits:	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	599,000.00	Banks $87,646,025.33	
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit	7,711,383.33	Individuals 99,042,397.47	
Interest earned but not collected	366,777.69	U. S. Gov't 6,169,176.09	192,857,598.89
	$253,670,506.35		$253,670,506.35

PRESIDENT
RICHARD DELAFIELD

VICE-PRESIDENTS
GILBERT G. THORNE — WILLIAM O. JONES — GEORGE H. KRETZ
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF — MAURICE H. EWER — SYLVESTER W. LABROT

CASHIER
ERNEST V. CONNOLLY

ASSISTANT CASHIERS
WILLIAM A. MAIN — J. E. PROVINE — HENRY L. SPARKS
FRED'K O. FOXCROFT — WILLIAM E. DOUGLAS — BYRON P. ROBBINS

DIRECTORS
STUYVESANT FISH — CORNELIUS VANDERBILT — JOSEPH D. OLIVER
CHARLES SCRIBNER — GILBERT G. THORNE — ROBERT F. PERKINS
EDWARD C. HOYT — RICHARD H. WILLIAMS — JOHN J. PIERREPONT
W. ROCKHILL POTTS — THOMAS F. VIETOR — LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR.
RICHARD DELAFIELD — JOHN G. MILBURN — HORACE C. STEBBINS
FRANCIS R. APPLETON — WILLIAM VINCENT ASTOR

[Charter No. 1231.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$30,118,609.12
Deduct: Bills discounted, pledged to secure bills payable	1,000,000.00	
		$29,118,609.12
Overdrafts, unsecured		36.33
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		953,868.53
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		51,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		$500,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits		$64,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable		500,000.00
		$1,064,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.)		
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		$99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		384,769.74
Total bonds, securities, &c.,		484,269.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		225,000.00
Value of banking house		700,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		5,713,575.27
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		523,810.82
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		2,100,095.40
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15)		565,019.94
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		2,618,087.88
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town reporting bank (other than Item 17)		60,678.27
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $5,872,189.31.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		200,692.32
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		41,550.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)—on notes and bills receivable not past due		42,909.67
Other assets, if any, bills discounted, pledged to secure bills payable		1,000,000.00
Total		$46,365,703.29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		1,513,816.64
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		232,033.56
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		41,304.83
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		85,709.16
Circulating notes outstanding		51,000.00
31. Net amounts due to national banks		6,624,992.23
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)		5,906,920.40
Total of Items 31 and 32, $12,531,912.63.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		18,558,289.52
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		659,150.00
35. Certified checks		$40,019.43
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		523,276.72
37. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		37,874.82
39. Dividends unpaid		184,777.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 39, $20,903,387.49.		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		8,053.67
Other time deposits		2,914,212.90
Total of time deposits subject to reserve		$2,922,266.57
United States deposits:		
War loan deposit account		2,810,017.68
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		300,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		2,300,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		10,825.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		48,688.26
Acceptances executed for customers	$923,497.58	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	490,999.98	
Total	$1,423,497.56	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased	166,666.66	1,256,830.90
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Loans for account of customers		825,000.00
Total		$82,280,730.07
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		$1,500,000.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

[Seal.] CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public No. 22, N. Y. C.

Correct—Attest:
H. H. POWELL,
WM. HAMLIN CHILDS, } Directors.
JOHN J. WALTON,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held January 8th, 1918, the following were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Phineas C. Lounsbury — George A. Graham
John H. Hanan — Edward K. Cherrill
Gilbert H. Johnson — Herman D. Kountze
Edwin E. Jackson, Jr. — T. Irving Hadden
Kimball C. Atwood — Charles F. Jumel
Jose M. Diaz — William B. Davis
David L. Lake — Bert Fordilke
Lorenzo Benedict — Frank E. Andruss

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the same day, all of the present officers were re-elected.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

[Charter No. 1499. Reserve District No. 2.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$56,445,664.84
Acceptances of other banks discounted		2,178.83
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased		166,666.66
Total loans		$56,614,510.33
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted	1,500,000.00	
		$55,114,510.33
Overdrafts, secured; $324.96; unsecured, $37,886.82		38,211.78
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		48,688.26
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank and now outstanding		$923,497.58
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange and now outstanding		333,333.32
		1,256,830.90
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		450,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.		$360,600.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	800,000.00	
		1,232,600.00
Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.):		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	$2,219,432.72	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations		
Liabilities issued for not less than one year or more than three years' time	926,554.70	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		3,145,987.42
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		5,912.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		8,069,929.99
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)		537,408.48
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		2,071,033.83
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, and 15		248,992.70
17. Exchanges for Clearing House		10,906,884.60
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)		229,556.20
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, $13,988,975.81.		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		751,618.02
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		160,000.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)		77,588.46
Total		$32,280,730.07
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits		1,636,193.00
Interest and discount collected and not earned (approximate)		420,585.34
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		960.52
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		9,254.32
Circulating notes outstanding		442,497.50
31. Net amounts due to national banks		4,214,627.17
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)		4,683,847.85
Total of Items 31 and 32, $8,898,475.02		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		46,742,881.31
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		200.00
35. Deposits held for acceptances		1,428,505.49
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		452,271.66
39. Dividends unpaid		75,727.50
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $48,699,135.96		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		114,106.69
Circulating notes outstanding		69,997.50
31. Net amounts due to national banks		13,607,116.98
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in Item 31)		8,522,845.15
Total of Items 31 and 32, $22,129,962.13.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
33. Individual deposits subject to check		31,671,263.77
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		$46,836.53
35. Deposits held for acceptances		6,617,481.80
36. Cashier's checks outstanding		1,631,051.47
39. Dividends unpaid		30,130.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, $40,497,183.68.		
Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		16,000.00
United States deposits:		
War loan deposit account		3,234,856.17
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		300,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$350,000.00	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item 1c)	300,000.00	50,000.00
Total		$70,359,987.79
55c. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank (see Item 1f)		$6,645.23
Total contingent liabilities (55c)		$6,645.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, M. W. DONOVAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER,
E. H. R. GREEN, } Directors.
PETER McDONNELL,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

[Seal of Notary.] W. L. SAMSON, Jr., Notary Public, Kings County, No. 410. Certificate filed in New York County No. 443.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Caribbean Shipping Company, Ltd., will be held at the company's office, No. 17 State Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 17th, at ten o'clock forenoon.

New York, January 3d.

M. V. CULBERSON, Sec.

[Charter No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1917:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$6,284,798.17
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	28,000.00	
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it.	60,000.00	
Total loans		$6,822,798.17
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted	987,897.40	
		$5,834,900.77
Overdrafts, secured		2,714.59
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		93,280.80
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		55,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent		162,947.09
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stock) owned unpledged	122,851.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	42,302.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	18,000.00	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	735,461.62	
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	201,360.97	
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	525,320.15	
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	181,948.52	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,588,873.24	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	7,353.11	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
War saving stamps	1,001.80	
		3,459,552.94
Total		$9,308,396.19
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits	$22,976.61	
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	62,000.00	
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	324.46	
		85,301.10
Circulating notes outstanding		195,700.00
Net amounts due to national banks	86,000.79	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,328,816.15	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	81,111.52	
Certified checks	977,559.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	331,202.82	
Dividends unpaid	24,080.00	
Other demand deposits	25,336.46	
Time certificates of deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)	12,964.84	
Postal savings deposits	25,315.30	
Other time deposits	28,462.35	
War loan deposit account	84,000.00	
		7,899,650.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		220,295.21
Acceptances executed for customers	$163,280.80	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted (see Item c)	60,000.00	93,280.80
Liabilities other than those above stated (anticipated acceptances)		14,168.99
Total		$9,308,396.19

Contingent liabilities:
Liabilities for rediscount, including those with Federal Reserve Bank $220,295.21
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank 787,692.19

Total contingent liabilities $987,897.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. H. MERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. MERRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918.

[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEPMANN, Notary Public New York County, No. 149.

Correct—Attest:
ALFRED ROMER,
R. C. CORNER, } Directors.
E. A. DE LIMA.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business December 31st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$57,166,797.78
Customers' liability account acceptances		293,258.50
Overdrafts		702.92
United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness on hand		10,895,150.00
United States bonds to secure circulation		6,783,000.00
United States certificates of indebtedness to secure United States deposits		54,640,000.00
United States certificates to secure bills payable		10,000,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		65,084,184.98
Bonds, securities to secure United States deposits		10,285,027.67
Bonds loaned		160,000.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate		555,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie and currency	$1,447,880.12	
Legal tenders and bank notes	568,492.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States	482,150.00	
Exchanges	22,240,959.71	
Due from banks	5,028,772.78	
Demand loans	49,632,939.21	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	6,783,062.90	
		86,029,276.72
Total		$303,592,398.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Profits	8,049,231.58
Interest and discount collected but not earned	180,000.00
Circulation	6,741,000.00
Deposits, banks	$60,273,279.73
Deposits, individuals	119,752,677.58
Deposits, United States	52,924,981.18
Bills payable	232,950,888.49
Bonds borrowed	10,000,000.00
Acceptances	14,478,000.00
	293,258.50
Total	$303,592,398.57

I, FRANCIS D. BARTOW, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS D. BARTOW, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Jan. 9th, 1918.

HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 69.

Correct, attest:—
WILLIAM H. MORROW, }
JOHN R. MORROW, } Directors.
FRANCIS L. HINE,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

New York, January 8th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the German Exchange Bank, held at its Banking House, 330 Bowery, on January 8th, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jos. M. Adrian, Jos. Frey,
Geo. M. Adrian, Louis Haupt,
Louis J. Adrian, Geo. Kern,
Carl G. Amend, Henry A. Petersen,
Geo. L. Degener, Thos. Rothmann,
Louis A. Fahs, J. A. Zimmermann.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following were unanimously elected:

Jos. M. Adrian, Chairman of the Board;
Louis A. Fahs, President;
Jos. Frey, First Vice President;
Louis J. Adrian, Second Vice President.
Geo. Kern was appointed Cashier, and Harry Engel was appointed Asst. Cashier.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 8d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. C. KING, Secretary.

Dated January 8, 1918.

GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY.

First Mortgage dated May 1, 1911.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the above Mortgage, gives notice that it will receive at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon, on February 7, 1918, sealed proposals for the sale to it, at a price not exceeding 107½% and accrued interest, of sufficient bonds secured by said Mortgage to exhaust as nearly as practicable the sum of $181,203.44. Such proposals should be made in sealed envelopes and must reach the said Trustee not later than 12 o'clock noon on February 7, 1918. Notice of purchases of bonds will be mailed on February 8, 1918, and the bonds so purchased should be delivered to the Trustee before the close of business February 11, 1918, on which date interest thereon will cease. In case more bonds are offered at the same price than the Trustee can purchase, it will be determined by lot which bonds shall be taken. The right is reserved to reject any proposals in whole or in part.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By H. F. Wilson, Jr.,
Vice President.

Dated at New York this 10th day of January, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, January 8, 1918.

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held January 8, 1918, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

RUEL W. POOR
WILLIAM H. GELSHENEN
THOMAS D. ADAMS
ROBERT J. HORNER
FREDERICK T. FLEITMANN
ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER, Jr.
ESMOND P. O'BRIEN
ANGIER B. DUKE
JOSEPH H. EMERY
WILLIAM N. McILRAVY
HORACE F. POOR

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following officers were unanimously elected:

RUEL W. POOR, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Vice President,
ARTHUR W. SNOW, 2nd Vice President.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK.

No. 507 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-Second Street.
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Eli H. Bernheim — Fred A. Mack
Simon Ford — Robert E. Simon
Simeon Ford — John P. Stevens
Mortimer J. Fox — Joseph Steiner
Walter S. Griffith — Hyman Bauman
Samuel K. Jacobs

As Inspectors of Election:
Henry A. Loth — Henry D. Winans
Joseph G. Wallach

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Eli H. Bernheim was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. Mortimer J. Fox was unanimously re-elected Vice President, Mr. W. S. Griffith was appointed Cashier, Mr. William A. Wales and Mr. James Macdonough were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
January 9, 1918.

At the Annual Election for Directors held at the banking house on January 8th, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Frederic W. Stevens
W. Emlen Roosevelt
Robert Walton Goelet
Charles Cheney
Arthur Iselin
Frederic A. Juilliard
Ridley Watts
Herbert K. Twitchell
Percy H. Johnston.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Herbert K. Twitchell was re-elected President and Mr. Percy H. Johnston was re-elected Vice-President, and the following officers were reappointed: Francis Halpin, Vice-President; I. B. Hopper, Vice-President; Edward H. Smith, Cashier, and James L. Parson, J. G. Schmelzel, John B. Pine and Samuel T. Jones, Assistant Cashiers.

EDWARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders National Bank of New York.
New York, January 8, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. Hamilton Childs — I. F. Stone
James W. Lane — Edward Townsend
Adolph Lewisohn — Edward Van Volkenburgh
John W. Platten — John J. Walton
H. H. Powell — Charles A. Wimpfheimer
Henry Spadone
J. Walter Spalding

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. H. H. Powell was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Edward Van Volkenburgh was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
January 9th, 1918.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 8th, 1918, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the bank for the ensuing year: Messrs. S. H. Frisell, Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh, William H. Porter, B. H. Hunneman, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Howard C. Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Alfred E. Marling, Theodore Hetzler, Rolland G. Monroe, T. Frank Manville, and Francis L. Hine.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Mr. S. Frisell, Chairman of the Board; Mr. Theodore Hetzler, President, and Mr. B. H. Fancher, Vice President.

W. G. GASTON, Cashier.

Lawyers Title and Trust Company.
160 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Lawyers Title and Trust Company, held January 9th, 1918, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the term of three years:

DEWITT BAILEY
LUCIUS H. BEERS
AUGUST HECKSCHER
EDWIN C. JAMESON
A. PIERCE KERNOCHAN
PHILIP LEHMAN
EDGAR J. PHILLIPS
ALBERT H. WIGGIN

and WALTER E. SACHS, for the term of one year.

WALTER N. VAIL,
Secretary.

Central Trust Company of New York.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Trust Company of New York for the election of six trustees of said Company of the class of 1921, and three inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 10th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 28, 1917.

Liberty Brokerage Company, Inc.
50 Liberty Street, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 16th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 50 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing three directors to serve for the term of one year and also two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last meeting, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES J. FRITZ, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MIMEOGRAPH PAPER.—Sealed proposals to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. January 18, 1918, are invited for the furnishing of 600,000 pounds of paper, soft woven finish, for use on mimeograph, in accordance with specifications furnished on application. Proposals should be addressed to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposal for Mimeograph Paper." The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to split the award, which may be made on paper complying with the specifications and showing suitability for very rapid mimeograph and folding machine work. Sample ream 8x15 should be submitted with bid. Bid to be f. o. b. factory. Location of which must be stated in the proposal.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CLARENCE PAYNE.—Real estate dealer at the Hotel Verona, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, $22,272 on notes; Tiffany & Co., jewelers, $28,571 for merchandise, and Stern Brothers, $2,015 for merchandise. Judge Manton appointed Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady receivers, with a joint bond of $25,000. It was stated that the liabilities are over $900,000 and the assets $100,000, almost entirely of real estate.

DREENSPAN & MUNSTEIN, dealers in dry goods and dress goods, at 154 Orchard Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by these creditors: Wurf & Bank, $250; Morris Seidman, $123, and Aaron Greenberg, $270. They also made an assignment to Alfred Steinberg.

HARRIE WEINSTEIN, known as Harris Woinstein, broker, of 834 East 166th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,793 and no assets.

PATRICK F. DONOVAN, a watchman, of 12 Livingston Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,350 and no assets.

SAMUEL LITVIN, dealer in dry goods at 1,438 First Avenue.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 28, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK JOBBING HOUSE.—Louis R. Rick has been appointed ancillary receiver by William Israel, trading as the New York Jobbing House at 24 East Twenty-first Street. Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed against him—one in New York, where his place of business is, and the other in Brooklyn, where he resides at 895 De Kalb Avenue. His residence takes jurisdiction.

ART WAIST COMPANY of 153 Wooster Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,635 and assets of $9,567, consisting of stock, $2,000; machinery and fixtures, $500; accounts, $5,780; cash in bank, $845, and claims, $442, against express companies.

KERR & CO., stock brokers at 71 Broadway, composed of Robert B. Kerr and Louis S. Kerr, have made an assignment to Thomas G. Smith. Louis S. Kerr has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since May 25, 1893.

SAMUEL NOVICK, a grocer of 335 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $519 and assets of $658.

LINK BROTHERS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this firm by the following creditors: Sinclair Sales Company, $394; Wilson & Co., $43; Standard Casing Company, $241.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—James G. Wendell, a jeweler, doing business as Jules Wendell & Son at Oswego and Fulton, filed a petition of bankruptcy today, showing liabilities of $12,000 and assets of $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Allen, Edgar—Clothing Garage Co.....179.24
Alaska Standard Copper Mining Co.—Seattle Hardware Co.....1,173.03
Butler, Redmond—C. T. Roe.....141.77
Bieger, Solomon—State Industrial Commission of N. Y.....5,454.88
Buck, Wm. C.—H. & H. Reiners.....293.53
Burns, Barnet, Benj. Bush, Josef Sommer and Nathan Sheolin—S. Nitzberg 843.91
Block, Benj.—S. Puterman.....114.15
Bullis, Spencer S.—Central Trust Co. of N. Y.....552,304.80
Same—Estate of James B. Beirne.....10,818.80
Brown, John L.—E. Moyes et al.....134.70
Bernhard, Adolph—R. H. Thibaut.....325.39
Chess, Jacob—L. Greenberg.....158.81
Caswell, Louis R.—J. Ryan.....144.82
Cluff, Florence T.—E. Altman & Co.....770.05
Connolly, James—M. Alpers.....564.91
Cottage Realty Co. and De Witt Realty Co.—Frasier et al.....62,797.50
Dellis, Joseph, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....1,000.00
Dawson, Nicholas J.—H. S. Sisson.....1,816.75
Dinstman, Jacob—H. D. Goldman.....115.20
De Luce, Felix—G. Lawyers.....1,579.80
Diamond, Louis J., and Birdie H. Goldstein—L. Finkelstein.....126.74
Debaman's Sons—Duluth Superior Milling Co.....2,028.66
Frankel, Harry, and William Spector—W. W. Smith.....468.32
Gavito, Vincente, S.—Mayer et al.....525.41
Greene, Wm. L.—W. Witt et al.....208.91
Giroux, Edward—J. W. Bell et al.....190.65
Greene, William Z.—W. Witt.....248.91
Heyboer & Matilda—Bradley Cem. Co.....321.04
Hasco Building Co.—J. G. Wilson Corp.....484.63
Holmes, Myron—A. P. Henry.....586.84
Hocking Valley Ry. Co.—R. H. Higgins et al.....1,660.12
Same—Same.....715,975.70
J. K. Estate Realty Corp.—Meyr Denker Sunrain Co.....207.15
Jacobs, William—T. A. Keppler.....700.00
Imrie, Margaret—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.....999.60
Katz, Lena—E. Elliott et al. costs.....109.33
Katz, Abraham—E. Elliott et al.....109.33
Kirchner, Harry—P. Wallach.....181.68
Kaufman, Jacob—C. Jetter.....125.60
Leo Restaurant Corp., Ltd.—Tocker, and David Laufer—D. Terowsky et al.....708.01
Linch, Charles S. and Emma—M. Cummings 117.45
Lasher, Louis P.—High Point Hardwood Lumber Co.....417.42
Levy, Eugene—I. H. Glaser et al.....271.10
Levy, Dan—G. G. Burton.....235.20
McLaughlin, Thomas—Rabinowitz & Son 142.77
Menkes, Jack—Mount Sinai Hospital.....115.04
Moore, Edward—W. E. Conway.....139.81
Morace, Eugene—E. H. Sayre et al.....148.95
Mariel, Louis, and Koppel Berger—Majestic Metal Bed Co.....1,692.30
Mavaro, Luigi—M. Morea.....696.55
Merber, Sol—L. Schlechter.....108.81
Murray, Joseph F.—Record and Guide Co.....124.20
Mayer, Louis—Yorkville Motor Co.....289.57
Mann, Samuel and Sarah R.—Hinkle Iron Co.....10,154.68
Miner, E. W.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....812.82
O'Neill, James L., and Loretta A. Teets —J. F. Foley et al.....2,644.47
Nechemias, Harry—H. G. Jackers.....141.82
Prince,

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., plum, taupe, and reindeer; also light-weight taupe, velours. Bernstein, Baum, De Costa, 38 West 32d.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Open for quantity in all colors; will pay spot cash. Maher & Kessler, 181 West 35th.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white wool, also Amoskeag serges; open for quantity. Farragut 8139.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity heavy-weight woolens for spot cash. A. L. Bohulman, 33 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of medium and high priced coats and suits. Call, with samples, all week, 9th floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Suits and dresses; open for jobs suits, silks and serge dresses and coats; want quantities, but must be cheap. W. N. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders; medium and better grades. Call mornings, fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade coats and suits. Call all week, 31 West 21st, 8th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call before 10. Meyer & Bernheimer, entrance 24 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy coats, cloth and silk, 19 West 24th, 6th floor. Call week.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, $12.50 up; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 138 West 25th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Spring coats. Third floor, 12-14 West 32d.

COATS Wanted—Large jobber looking at ladies', misses', juniors', and children's Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 33 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 6th floor, 14 East 37th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade. Call all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for heavy three-thread crepe de chine, cheap for spot cash. Kayanee Waist Co., 20 West 33d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces flesh, Eagle's 684 quality, $1 yard. Stuyvesant 2770.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will place stock orders on popular and better grade serge, georgette, taffeta, and jersey dresses; will look at samples mornings, 8:30 to 12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—St. Louis jobber placing orders on snappy taffeta, georgette, and serge dresses. Call with sample, 10 to 2, 48 West 25th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Georgette, crepe de Chine, and crepe meteor dresses. Call all week, with samples, 127 Madison Av., seventh floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-price serge dresses. 24 West 30th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at serge dresses all week. 32 East 31st, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and satins; any quantity for cash. Madison Sq. 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ladies' gingham; bring your own styles. 12 West 17th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobbers buying serge dresses. First floor, 30 West 32d.

FABRICS Wanted.—For children's dresses, white and colored. Gramercy 3953.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity in stripes and plaids of the better goods; will pay cash. Maher & Kessler, 181 West 35th.

HABUTAI Wanted.—Open to buy quantity; 10 Mme habutai. O 76 Times.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—Americans 15020, K 544, 11050, 13046, 0859, all colors, any quantity, spot cash. 9090 Farragut.

MESSALINE Wanted.—White, 36 inches wide. Soloff, 244 5th Av.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe and heavy-weight velours, all shades, for cash. Farragut 8447.

POM POMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer; any quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 4821.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for style 767 P. P. L., or Lorraine poplin style 1836, in light shades only. Goldberg & Eisen, 129 W. 22d.

POPLIN Wanted.—Saxonia 8124, all colors, any quantity, for cash. Write or wire to Morris Goldin, 1,400 42d St., Philadelphia.

POPLIN Wanted.—Serge, kersey, velour, pom pom; heavy and light weight; all shades. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS AND VELOURS Wanted.—High colors wanted for cash. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

POPLIN Wanted. Gray, Copen, and tan. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 090610, all colors; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, copen, gray. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Farragut 5143.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Pompoms and kerseys; 18020, 18052, Juilliard 110, 2002; spot cash. Madison Square 8124.

SERGES Wanted.—All wool and cotton warp, 36 to 54 inches; likewise Stevens's 54-inch suitings or similar goods for dress goods jobber. Send samples and prices to L. D. Co., Room 1100, 377 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for single and cotton warp storm serges; no quantity too small or too large; submit swatches and price for spot cash; must be cheap. F. M., 104 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11438, Amoskeag 6122, navy; also all colors of wool jersey. Apply Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All makes American velour. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 2426.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange botany 809, shade 683, 167, and 284, for shade 289. Madison Square 2960.

SERGES Wanted.—50-inch French serge wanted for cash, any quantity. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGE Wanted.—Andrews 1464, in navy, any quantity. Phone Gramercy 6552.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity, all wool, heavy storm serges. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay cash for H. & L.; all shades. Chelsea 590.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better line snappy models Spring suits; ready to place orders. 40 West 27th St., 8th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for quantity of taffeta in rose, Copenhagen, gray, khaki, and taupe, 90 to 95 cents; must be good, heavy quality. Call all morning. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Madison Sq. 6719.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Whites and all colors; all qualities; any quantity for cash. Arrow, 28 East 28th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and changeable. Manhattan Petticoat Co., 3 West 29th St.

TWEED MIXTURES Wanted.—Fisher Kendy; will pay spot cash. Call with samples, Miltex Cloak & Suit Co., 22 West 32d St.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavy weight, 15020, 11050, 544, 13046, in taupes and Burgundys, also gray poplin. Madison Square 2718.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy plain velours, all colors; also velour check. Salembier-Levin Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 8800.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 0859, 544, 13046, 13045, 13009; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Thibets, meltons, ¾, 6-4, Feinman & Sons, 133 West 31st. Chelsea 4914.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 315. Farragut 5166.

VELOUR Wanted.—Fall 6-4 and 8-4 for cash; also high-shade poplin. Farragut 3377.

VELOURS Wanted.—0859, K544. Vanderbilt 4088.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050, K544, 13046, all colors; cash. Madison Square 7425.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13009, 13046, all colors. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS Wanted.—544-13046 Wyandots, $2.90 cash. Farragut 2357.

Contracts Wanted.

GOVERNMENT Contract Work Wanted; have fully equipped sewing machine plant; leather goods. M 296 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUNTING.—Wool, red, white, and blue, 30 pieces double warp, best in market, $1.10 yard, 54 inches wide. Stuyvesant 2770.

COATS.—Velour du Nord, to close out at price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed and plain velours; handsome lot to close out; exceptional values. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS and suits, immediate delivery; pompoms, velour, broadcloths; values; closing out, moving. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, plain; also velour coats and children's for January sales. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—300, cloth and pile fabrics; sacrifice prices. Greenberg & Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies', children's, and infants'; January sales. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—75 velour, better grade, to close out. Russakow, 136 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobs children's cloth and plush, selling below cost. Schwartz, 51 West 15th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 8d floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—500 ladies' Fall coats to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—25 fur-trimmed velour coats; close out. I. Selbman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Will sell 100 velour at sacrifice. Bruckner & Brill, 24 East 12th.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, also suits, better grade; close out. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COTTON SERGE.—34-inch at 19 cents, 6002 at $1.07, 1210 at 50 cents, 9000 corduroy at 50 cents, all colors. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Navy and black; fine quality radium taffeta; suit shades. Farragut 4826.

CREPE DE CHINE, georgette, taffeta of the better kind. Special offerings. S. J. Ronsheim, 225 5thsAv. Madison Sq. 1089.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR.—All colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES, serges and silks, wonderful values and styles, $3.75 up; immediate shipments. Nathan Nathanson Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job, silk dresses to close; also serge dresses, $8.50 to $15; immediate delivery. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses, to close out, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES, SERGES AND SILKS on hand; will close out cheap; jobs. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—100 white girls', juniors', to close out; suitable for graduation and confirmation. Bogen, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses, $3.50; snappy models; to close out. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

DRESSES, silks, serges; prompt delivery; extra reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, French serge, to close out at $5. Standard Costume Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, to close out cheap. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, 300, immediate delivery; $8-$12.50. Gross-Lelbowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, close out very reasonable. Seld, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Evening and party; to close out. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

FURS.—25 Nutria muffs, 25 Hudson Seal muffs, also coatees and fox scarfs, to close out. J. Seigel Co., 78 5th Av. Chelsea 6867.

GABARDINES, tricotines, Poiret twill velours, Duvet de Laine, silk and wool poplins, imported velveteens, satins and silks, &c. Bauman-Bash, 2 East 29th. Retiring from business.

GEORGETTES.—Manufacturer of georgettes exclusively, all colors, $1.12½; immediate delivery. Lyonette Silks, 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE.—All colors, $1.15. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av. Madison Square 6077.

GEORGINE.—Good quality; all colors; 95 cents. Berthet & Steiglitz, 373 4th Av.

HARDWOOD.—Have 500 cords, also wanted part or all. E. B., 61 Times.

JEANS.—Large quantity Lonsdale, 36 inches; immediate delivery. O 45 Times.

NETS.—50 pieces white cottonette, count 30-87 hole, to close out. Farragut 3285.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, 50 pieces Venetian, 50 pieces Wiener, 50 Conqueror. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Dobson Seldon; serges, 6300, 7614; also ¾ meltons and thibets. Feinman & Sons, 133 West 31st. Chelsea 4914.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 228, poplin, 50 pieces, $1.65; 8158, 75 pieces, $2.05; P. N. A., 100 pieces, $1.45; B. P. L., 50 pieces, $1.55. Heisinger, Farragut 3088.

POPLINS.—06077, 670914, 0936, 6234, 0860, 15020 velour, all shades, black, Venetian. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS.—Silk, wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

RAINCOATS.—All kinds; entire stock selling out below cost. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120, 25 navy; Whitman 87, 75 navy; Whitman 22 5-6, 25 black; American 234, 20 navy; botany 11,433, navy; Clifton woolen Mills 4068, 50 navy; Koolcloth, 40 pieces. Gram. 3481.

SERGES.—V. S. L., 75 pieces, $1.82½; C. S. Pacific French serge, 56c.; 7120, 50 pieces, $1.80; 6120, 75 pieces, $1.62½. Heitlinger, Farragut 3088.

SERGES.—6122, 9, 1464, D2, 10, 2205, 787 788, 210, D1; poplins 90610. Farragut Worsted Company, 19 Madison Av., Madison Square 4302.

SERGES.—1210, 6120, 7120, 7301, 54289, 11437, 519 C. F. L. and S. F. A. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3454.

SERGES.—American, 6234, at $1.90; Whitman, No. 104, at $1.85; Juilliard's 54289, at $1.75; net cash. Gramercy 3298.

SERGE.—25 pieces of black and navy, mannish, job. Capitol Cloak and Suit Store, 227 4th Av. Chelsea 7358.

SERGES.—Walworth 3700, Amoskeag 7301, Whitmans 104-9-87, poplins 767. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—54289, 7008, 1464, 500, 8000, 228. Gramercy 5143.

SERGES.—Gilbert 8200, 50 pieces navy. Phone Madison Square 7559.

SERGES.—780, 809, 6301, 767, poplin; assorted colors. Telephone Chelsea 403.

SERGES AND TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 519 and 4718; all colors. Farragut 257.

SERGE.—100 pieces of No. 6301 serge, $1.30 net. Telephone Greeley 2927.

SILKS.—To silk importers: The advertiser has just returned from China and begs to offer for immediate shipment from there a lot of pongee silks, ranging from the lowest to the highest grades; these silks will be sold to importers only, under 90 days' letters of credit; the silks can be shipped immediately and should be in New York within 30 days after date of shipment. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SILKS, SPOT PONGEE.—We have these in stock for immediate delivery, about 200 pieces of extra fine quality, average weight 85-86 ozs., 19-20 yards. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SKIRTS. — 350 discarded samples, serges, poplins, silks, plaids, and stripes; this season's models, at $2 each; also 500, assorted materials, at $1.50 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRTS.—Poplin and serges, close out very cheap. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

SPOOL COTTON.—O. N. T. and others, No. 30 black, No. 10 white; at reasonable price. Orchard 4156.

STRAW-BRAIDS.—To manufacturers we offer a lot of Japanese hemp braids, first-class qualities 1, 2, and 3, now ready for delivery, ex. warehouse New York. Telephone Hanover 6503.

SUITS.—Spring suits of better grade in up-to-the-minute styles and materials, for immediate delivery. Gittelson & Steinhaus.

TAFFETAS, crepe meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, washable satins, all colors. Call K. Hershon, 43 East 20th. 5041 Gramercy.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36 inch, 40 inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETA.—Black and colors; also full line striped and plaid taffetas; exceptional values. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 313 4th Av. Gramercy 3446-6.

TRUNKS.—54-inch wardrobe trunks for sale. Fred Kronish, 28 West 27th. Farragut 257.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TWEED MIXTURES; immediate delivery. H. W. Stitzel, 390 Broadway. Franklin 3544.

VESTS.—Women's quilted vests to close out, at reduced price. A. Packales & Son, 43 West 27th.

WAISTS.—200 dozen Georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

WOOLENS AND SILKS.—Odd lots to close out. 1,133 Broadway, Room 520.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS, SUIT, Wanted. — Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits; bring samples. Ritter Bros. 1333 Broadway.

CONTRACTORS or sub-contractors; silk, intermediate dresses; only those making fine line need apply. B. R., 219 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS on silk and georgette dresses, with or without samples. Call all week. Heimlich, 15 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Contractors on silk skirts; bring samples. 119 West 24th St., 4th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN calling on men's and boys' clothing trade to handle staple line of metal trench buckles at prices that will get the business as side line; great opportunity; commission. W. G., 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—For popular line wash goods; all territories; commission. M 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Silk, for waist, dress trades; experienced; commission. Michel-Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit salesman for jobbing trade; salary and commission. Apply to E. S. G., 11th floor, 12 West 17th St.

SALESMAN, silk, for waist, dress trades; experienced; commission. Michel-Krieger, 225 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey, in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 313 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

Real salesman, 10 years' selling experience, married, desires to connect with reliable concern, staple line; references. R 174 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....5%
These quotations are for six months' paper.

Prices Still Going Up.

With the almost constant rise in cotton, prices on fabrics in the local gray goods market continue to rise and sellers are yet less anxious to trade. Sheetings and other coarse goods are especially firm. Sales of four-yard 48-square sheetings were reported yesterday at 15 cents for May shipment, while 5.50s brought 11¾ cents for delivery as far ahead as June. Not many mills are willing to trade that far ahead, from all accounts, which may have something to do with the present high range of prices. For 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings, which, with all other shadings of that width, are very scarce, were quoted yesterday at 20½ to 21 cents for nearbys. Forty-inch 4.25s were held at 15 cents.

Salesmen Are Hard Hit.

This promises to be a hard year for a great many salesmen, for, in addition to the discomforts of their calling in normal times, the developments of the war have made it even harder. Railroads have train schedules been cut, but salesmen must pay an increased excess baggage charge, as well as taxes on railroad and Pullman tickets. In addition to this, the baggage transfer companies are advancing their rates all the time, and the sample carriers are demanding more money for their services than ever before. The high cost of eating has become one more matter in hotels than in homes, and the cost of living in hotels is rising also. Sample rooms have developed the habit of getting more expensive. Yet in spite of all this, salesmen say, commissions and salaries are still largely of pre-war proportions.

Building Service Curtailed.

Under the present unusual conditions the downtown district is being treated to new experiences every day. Yesterday many of the large office buildings ran only a few of their elevators because of the impossibility of getting a sufficient supply of coal. In one of these buildings, which has six elevators, five were kept idle except during the rush hours of the early morning and late afternoon and for a short time in the middle of the day. In several buildings which rent on the eastern, third, fourth, and fifth floors have been asked to walk down, and elevator stops have been discontinued on the down trip below the sixth floor. In one of the largest buildings in the Twenty-third Street district the management has even found it necessary to shut off all lights except for an hour or so in the late afternoon.

Men Buying Wool Scarfs.

Though earlier in the season there were indications that silk would replace wool in scarfs for men, the severe weather that has prevailed almost since the Fall season started has resulted in a greater call for the wool than for the silk scarf. Especially during the last few weeks some of the heaviest weaves have been among the best sellers. Bright colors various dark shades have been well taken, with olive drab, navy blue, and very dark green the most sought. Some of these were in solid colors, though combinations of contrasting and harmonizing shades have been most in demand. Stripes and checks vie with each other for the lead, from all accounts. Black and white has been unusually popular also, and is offered in a number of large and small stripes, checks, and other designs.

Millinery Officers Chosen.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held yesterday in the Hotel McAlpin, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Frederick Bode of Gage Bros., Chicago and New York; First Vice President, M. W. Amberg of the New York Millinery and Supply Company; Second Vice President, Julius Lyons of Frankel, Frank & Co., Kansas City; Third Vice President, E. B. Knowlton of William Knowlton and Sons, representing the New England hat interests; Treasurer, Samuel Kanrich of Kanrich Bros., who is also President of the Ladies' Hat Manufacturers Protective Association. E. H. Alofsin was appointed secretary by Mr. Bode, and his appointment was confirmed by the board. The headquarters of the Millinery Chamber of Commerce will be at 280 Madison Avenue, this city.

Printcloth Sales Fair.

All things considered, a pretty fair business was done on printcloths in this market yesterday. Few sales were of real importance, due to the unwillingness of most of the mills to do business in a large way, but in the aggregate a fair volume of cloth was disposed of. Further business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s for February-March delivery at 12 cents, with many of the mills holding these positions, as well as January, at 12¼ cents. A limited quantity of spot 38½-inch 60-52s was reported sold at 10⅞ cents, though some houses are holding them at an eighth higher. For 60-48s 10½ cents was paid. In the finer yarn goods there were sales of carded lawns, while warp sateens were in good demand and scarce. Printcloth quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	16c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*12¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	15c	38½-inch, 64-56s	11¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	13½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*11c
39-inch, 56-44s	10¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*10¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	12⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	8⅝c

*Asked.

For Cloak and Suit Exports.

The War Trade Board is co-operating in every way possible to help the export business of the cloak and suit industry, according to Eugene L. Lesinsky, general manager of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association of this city, who recently returned from Washington, where he was in consultation with Government authorities. Everything possible will be done to expedite the issuing of export licenses, the only requirement being that exporters fill out as accurately as possible the application forms in accordance with the law. "I found the War Trade Board extremely anxious to help us out in every way," said Mr. Lesinsky, "and when the exporter complies with the requirements of the law he will experience no difficulty whatever in obtaining export licenses for his shipments."

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Traders Recover from Shock of Federal Regulation Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"More interest was evident in the wool trade in the last week. The trade is gradually recovering from the shock of the Government regulation announcement. The market is quiet, but very strong. Auction sales of Australian wool held on Jan. 8 tended to make the market firmer.

"Various factors in the cotton market contributed toward an extraordinary rise of price. The strong position of sellers is now becoming more evident. The offering of overcoating fabrics, while possibly less general than expected, shows that the supply of merchandise is not large.

"Few of the sellers who have offered goods have had to wait more than a few days before all their available goods were taken up by buyers. The woolen goods market has never appeared stronger.

"The cotton goods market appears stronger than during the previous week. Many believe that the trend in prices will be upward rather than downward. If raw material holds up, goods will probably advance. The outlook is for still further speculative profits upon goods contracted for at recent or at somewhat lower quotations."

COPPER YIELD $510,000,000.

Output in 1917 Less Than in 1916, but Worth $38,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. — Copper valued at more than half a billion dollars was produced in the United States in 1917. Production was slightly less than in 1916, the Geological Survey announced in statistics for the year. Production from domestic ores amounted to 1,890,000,000 pounds, or 38,000,000 pounds less than 1916. Output from primary sources, domestic and foreign, was 2,362,000,000 pounds, an increase of 103,000,000 pounds over 1916. Domestic production was valued at $510,000,000, an increase of $35,000,0000 over 1916.

Stocks of refined copper at the beginning of 1917 were about 128,000,000 pounds, making the year's available supply, exclusive of secondary copper, about 2,490,000,000 pounds. Exports for the first ten months were 953,876,000 pounds, and for the year well beyond the billion-pound mark, although no figures are yet available. The supply for domestic consumption in 1917, assuming no change in stocks, was materially less than the 1,430,000,000 pounds available in 1916, the report states.

BUSINESS NOTES.

S. Hirsch, who was formerly merchandise manager of the W. & A. Bacon Company of Boston, has bought out the ready-to-wear departments of Dimond's, Providence, R. I. He will make his New York office with the Munster-Lee-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway.

Hillman & Israel, 200 Fifth Avenue, who control various fibre silk and Shetland sweater mills, have obtained the sole selling agency of the Shafter Knitting Works, Brooklyn, makers of Shetland goods. The products of this mill, instead of being confined to the jobbing trade as heretofore, will now be offered to retailers who can purchase in case lots.

L. S. Mayer Son, Inc., importers and exporters of fancy goods, 200 Fifth Avenue, who for some time were sole representatives of the Champs Elysees, manufacturers of French bags, are now representing the line of M. B. Fabrication.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Millinery Association, held at 200 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, all officers of the association were re-elected with the exception of the Secretary. Theodore I. Sturtz was chosen for the position. The following new Directors were elected: Paul H. Isler of Isler & Guye, Rufus Davis of Searle, Dailey & Co., William Knowlton of William Knowlton & Sons, and M. Blumenthal of F. Blumenthal & Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.16	Justice	.01
Andes	.11	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.01
Chollar	.03	Sag. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Virginia	.13	Union Con.	1.00
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.69½
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.05	Goldfield Con.	.43
Jim Butler	.83	Goldfield Merger.	.03
McNamara	.17	Gold Zone	.03
Midway	.07	Jumbo Ext.	.18
Mispah	.04	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.04
Montana	.08	Spearhead	.02
North Star	.03	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.11
Tonopah Divide	.21	Morning Glory	.12
Tonopah Ext.	1.45	Union Amal.	.03
West End	.67	White Caps	.47
Tonopah	.13	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.06
Atlanta	.08	Packard	.20
Booth	.04	Rochester	.28
Florence	.12	Round Mountain	.20
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	3	5½	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jackpot	7	8	Isabella	8¼	9¼
Elkton	7½	8¼	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	16	20	Portland	102	115
Fanny Rea	2¼	3¼	U. Gold M.	15½	16½
Golden Cr.	180	181	Vindicator	28	32
Gold Sov.	2¼	3			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

100 shares General Motors Corporation common, 115¾.

5 shares Chevrolet Motor Company, 112¼.

30 shares Aetna Explosives Company common, 7¼.

44 shares International Motor Truck Corporation common, 15¼.

17 shares International Motor Truck Corporation first preferred, 37¼.

10 shares International Motor Truck Corporation second preferred, 19¾.

1,600 shares Kathodian Bronze Works, Inc., preferred, 20 cents per share.

100 shares Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Company common, 10 cents per share.

100 shares Finance and Trading Corporation common, $8 per share.

$5,800 Merchants Coal Corporation 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1937, interest May and November, 10.

50 shares West Penn Traction and Water Power Company common, $100 each, 8.

50 shares West Penn Traction and Water Company preferred, $100 each, 46.

240 shares United Coal Corporation 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock trust certificates, $100 each, 5.

720 shares United Coal Corporation common stock trust certificates, $100 each, 5.

200 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. cumulative preferred, $50 each, $10 per share.

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE 50,032 POUNDS PRIME WESTERN SPELTER.

The undersigned will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction on the 16th day of January, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at Waterside Storage and Ware House Company, No. 621 Kent Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, 50,032 pounds of prime Western spelter.

Dated New York, January 3, 1918.
EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 149 Broadway,
New York City.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
353-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 337 Broadway. Spring 2248

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR FORMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 162 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits and overcoats, children's suits, safe, forms counters, showcases, &c.
WILLIAM M. BYRNE, Receiver.

ABRAHAM ABLOWITZ, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTON TEXTILE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock of Woolens, Cotton Goods and other Textiles, Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c.
WILMOT T. COX, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RULES ON FORTIFIED WINES.

Labels for Guidance of Rectifiers Required by Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The interpretation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the War Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, in regard to spirits has caused some confusion as to the use of fortified wines in the manufacture of cordials and various compounds. Where fortified wines are thus used there is a tax. Therefore, all containers of such fortified wines will be required to be conspicuously marked to that effect. Commissioner Roper's regulation follows:

"It has been brought to the attention of this office that many rectifiers have difficulty in determining whether wine used by them in the manufacture of cordials and similar compounds has been fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916. It is of primary importance that rectifiers be furnished with this information, for the reason that cordials made with wine fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, are subject to a tax as cordials.

"Therefore, all casks, tanks, or cases of wine fortified under the act of Sept. 8, 1916, hereafter removed from bonded premises, must be conspicuously marked or labeled with the following legend, in addition to the information called for by regulations: 'Fortified Under Act of Sept. 8, 1916.'

"Such mark or label should be in reasonable proportion to the size of the container. Where a label is used, it shall be pasted to the cask or other container, and secured thereto by five tacks, one in each corner and one in the middle of the label. Where the wine is contained in metal packages, the use of tacks will not, of course, be required.

"If after removal from bonded premises such wine is transferred to other containers, the new containers must also bear a similar legend."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1066.

AKRON—Federman Department Store; L. G. Federman, boys' mackinaws, kid gloves, serge dresses; 116 West 32d.
AKRON, Ohio—Monelli & Co.; C. E. Johnstone, housefurn. goods, china; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Nusbaum & Livingston; S. H. Livingston, millinery; Somerset.
AMARILLO, Texas—Jarejt's Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, coats, suits, dresses, millinery, hosiery, underwear; 1,199 Broadway.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sol Marcho; S. Lipinsky, millinery, ready-to-wear; A. L. Price, ready-to-wear; 1,178 Broadway.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; W. C. Alexander, carpets; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Frankel Clothing Co.; I. Frankel, clothing; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—I. Fine & Son; C. Fine, woolens; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; L. Sapinsky, jobs winter coats; 116 W. 32d.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs, women's, misses', children's serge dresses; 1,183 Broadway.
BOSTON — Chandler & Co.; Miss Magnum, suits, dresses; Miss Canty, underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Hoyt, misses' dresses; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 35d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, underwear; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co., A. Block, furs; Miss L. Schloger, coats, skirts; 25 W. 33d.
BOSTON—C. E. Hovey & Co.; Miss H. F. Foley, misses' coats, dresses; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co., Miss Galiant, children's dresses, rompers; 482 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jantzen, toilet articles; Mr. Hunting, coats; Miss Mur

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal On for the Kenilworth—Active Trading in Moderate-Priced Properties.

Negotiations are pending for the exchange of west side properties having an aggregate assessed valuation of $1,120,000. If the deal is closed Max N. Natanson will acquire from the Kenilworth Holding Company, in which Jacob A. Zimmerman and Emil W. Klappert are interested, the twelve-story apartment house known as the Kenilworth at the north corner of Central Park West and Seventy-fifth Street.

The structure covers a plot 102.2 by 123.9, adjoining the Church of the Divine Paternity, and is directly opposite the Hotel San Remo. It is assessed at $790,000.

The buyer will give in exchange the two five-story tenements and one two-story building forming the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-third Street, on a plot with an avenue frontage of 102.7 feet and a street frontage of 114 feet. The corner is assessed at $320,000.

Jules Realty Company Buys Harlem Flats for Investment.

The Jules Realty Company has purchased for investment from the Depositors Assets Corporation, A. L. Kass, President, 572 and 574 Lenox Avenue and 66 West 139th Street.

The property consists of two six-story new law tenements, the Lenox Avenue building occupying a plot 50 by 85 feet on the southeast corner of 139th Street and the adjoining building in the side street a plot 40 by 100 feet.

They were held at $125,000, the buyers paying all cash. The corporation is liquidating the realty holdings of the A. L. Kass bank, which failed in 1914, for the benefit of the former depositors. W. S. Baker negotiated the sale.

Resale of Murray Street Loft.

The five-story store and loft building at 25 Murray Street on a lot 25 by 88, located 50 feet east of Church Street, has been resold to an investor by the Manbroquin Corporation, James J. Moore, President. The sellers purchased the property several months ago from Elizabeth A. Underhill. William A. Whiting & Co. were the brokers.

Operator Buys East Side Dwelling to Remodel.

James H. Cruikshank, operator, purchased from Cornelia F. Pinkham the four-story private dwelling, 41 East Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues on a lot 21 by 98.9, assessed by the city at $47,500.

This is the first sale of this property in more than sixty years. Plans are being prepared to alter this dwelling, installing a store on the ground floor and bachelor apartments above.

Tenement Investors.

Gustave Pick purchased from Bertha Unger 1,324 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a plot 27 by 85, located 75 feet south of Seventy-second Street.

The five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 87 by irregular, at 235 and 237 Avenue B, has been sold by Gertie Halpin to Pearl Niles.

The Land Estates, Inc., associated with the New York Title & Mortgage Company, has sold the five-story apartment house at 263 West 79th Street, on a lot 25 by 90.11.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

B. W. Smith sold for Catherine B. Hobbs to Levinia Henery the three-story private dwelling at 222 West 136th Street, on a lot 17 by 79.11.

An investor has purchased from the estate of Ellen S. Solomon 60 West Ninety-fourth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 185.3.

Tenement Assessed for $17,000 Sells for $6,000.

Leonard Weill, an operator, picked up a realty bargain in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday when he purchased for $6,000 the four-story tenement, with stores at 143 Washington Street.

The property, which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $17,000, occupies a lot 18.9 by 53.5 by 55, located 18.10 feet south of Cedar Street. It was sold at the plant of Henry Brady in a partition action brought by William Hickey against Mary Porter and others.

Costly Dwelling Gift.

Reginald G. Barclay has presented as a gift to his wife, Bertha F. Barclay, the six-story residence at 5 East Seventy-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2, beginning 185 feet east of Fifth Avenue. There is a mortgage of $125,000 on the house, which is assessed at $170,000.

Bronx Sale.

Sadie Gersten sold to the Charlotte Street Holding Company, 1,433 Charlotte Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 100.

Enlarge Palisades Park.

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission has purchased through S. Osgood Pell & Co. a considerable tract of land along the Palisades to be added to the park. The property was bought from Mrs. L. S. Danforth, M. E. Driscoll, the estate of Admiral Mahan, and other holders.

The commission has now acquired all the land along the west bank of the river for a distance of about twelve miles, running from a point not far north of the Edgewater Ferry opposite 129th Street through the towns of Fort Lee, Englewood Cliffs, Tenafly, and Alpine into New York State.

New Jersey.

Frederick Klein purchased from the Lerner Construction Company 84 and 86 Romaine Avenue, Jersey City, an apartment house occupying a plot 50 by 100, in part payment the buyer gave 84 and 41 Mercer Street, Jersey City. This property will be improved by the Lerner Company with a four-story brick tenement.

Lawrence Fagan sold to the Manufacturers' Realty and Construction Company, Jersey City, six flats, 1,028 to 1,034 Washington Street, 100 by 75, and 1,033 Washington Street, 22 by 110, for $72,000.

Ten New Dwellings for Mount Vernon.

The South Side Construction Company has filed with the Mount Vernon Building Inspector plans for the construction of ten houses to be erected in the vicinity of South Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, to cost $6,000 to $8,000 each. Construction will be frame.

Commercial Leases.

The Harris Company, textile converters, leased the entire building at 380 and 382 Broadway, corner of White Street.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. leased for Joseph L. Buttenweiser the entire building at 32 Greene Street to the Semefelder Lithograph Stone Company for a term of years.

New York Building Interests in Washington Conference.

An important conference will be held on Friday in Washington, between representatives of the Council of National Defense and a special committee of the recently organized Association of Building and Allied Interests of New York.

The meeting of the association scheduled yesterday in the assembly hall of the Building Trades Employers' Association, 30 West Thirty-third Street, was indefinitely postponed on account of the request from Washington that a committee be selected to take up with the Federal authorities the matter of better co-operation between the building industries and the Government. The discussion is expected to concern itself with constructive suggestions and action whereby New York building interests will render the best possible service to the Government in emergency construction work and other allied projects necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

Senator William M. Calder, Walter H. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, and Otto M. Eidlitz, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Council of National Defense, will be at the conference. Members of the New York Committee include G. Osgood Andrews, Eastern representative of the National Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association; H. Murdock of Jardine, Hill & Murdock, architects; Elliot Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange; E. A. McDougall, President of the Queensboro Corporation; Allen E. Beals, Secretary of the Dow Service Building Reports, and Frank N. Quinby, of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Brooklyn Realty Board Increases Brokerage Rates.

Following the recent action of the Real Estate Board of New York increasing real estate brokerage rates in Manhattan the Brokerage Board of Real Estate Brokers yesterday announced the following rates for the Borough of Brooklyn:

Sales 2½ per cent. instead of 1 per cent. The rate for country property will remain at 5 per cent., while the commission for rentals will take an upward stride. For the first year the rate will be 3 per cent., instead of 2½, and for the second year 2½ per cent. instead of 1 per cent., and 2½ for the third year instead of 1 per cent., and 1 per cent. for each additional year.

For the management of property, such as collecting rent, care of repairs, &c., the rate will remain at 5 per cent.

Income Tax to be Explained to Realty Owners.

Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, will explain the complex provisions of the income tax law at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards called for Friday evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

"Own-Your-Home" Meeting.

Suburban developers and brokers are invited to attend the meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Waldorf-Astoria. Final action will be taken to launch the "Own-Your-Home" campaign, inaugurated several weeks ago to encourage and stimulate home buying in the suburbs.

Realty Notes.

Instead of the big annual dinner, which has been for years one of the leading real estate events, the Real Estate Board of New York will conduct a benefit performance at the Hippodrome on the evening of March 3.

The net proceeds will be given to the War Camp Community Service of the City of New York and to the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

J. Clarence Davies, who with Joseph P. Day has conducted in the last five years many large auctions of real property, has purchased a seat in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, under whose auspices all legal and public sales are held in the Vesey Street salesroom.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Washington St, 143, e s, 18.10 ft s of Cedar St, 18.9x53.4x15.10x55, four-story tenement and stores; W. F. Hickey et al. against Mary Porter et ux.; J. F. O'Neil, attorney; partition; to Leonard Weill for $6,600.

101st St, 343 E., n s, 40 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lincoln Trust Company, as guardian Gertie Halpin et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $31,675.56; taxes, &c., $807.40; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

53d St, 411 West, n s, 223 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores and two-story frame rear tenement; Lottie Schlussel et al. against Michael Maier et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $15,240.22; taxes, &c., $948.44; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

3d Av, 2,260, e s, 112 ft n of 139th St, 28.3x53x23.4x16.5, two-story frame store; Franklin Savings Bank against A. H. Haft et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $12,883.04; taxes, &c., $195.30; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 107 West, n s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 26x98.9, part six-story building; Max Hirschberg against Rose Gillespie et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

85th St, 127 West, n s, 444 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x97.6, four-story dwelling; L. B. Woodruff against Fred Schutz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,919.06; taxes, &c., $525; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

7th Av, 2,295, e s, 41.6 ft s of 135th St, 16.7x75, three-story tenement and store; T. F. Martens et al. against A. H. Lazarus et al.; T. J. Farrell, attorney; due, $13,482.85; taxes, &c., $367.50; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Villa Av, 3,178-9, w s, 188.4 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 100x100, two five-story flats and stores; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Alda Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Hellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $22,641.47; taxes, &c., $441.47; adjourned to Feb. 9.

By George Pride.

Prospect Av, 1,824, e s, 218.6 ft n of Home St, 37.6x100, five-story flat; F. A. Hass against C. F. Warren et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; due, $4,723.22; taxes, &c., $750; subject to a mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens, to

By Charles A. Berrian.

Eastern Blvd, s s, 185 ft w of Unionport Pottery Works, 283.8x529.10x irregular; Robitzek Investing Co. against P. J. Heaney et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; due, $96,842.47; taxes, &c., $4,133.25; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 235-237, e s, 28.8 ft n of 14th St, 40.6x61.3x40.1x60.8; Gertie Halpin to Pearl Niles, at Union, N. J., mtg $21,000, subject to mtg $15,000; $1

HOUSTON ST, 306 East, n s, 22.6x70; Adolf Leichter to Jed Frye, 2 East 43th St, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.; consideration $100

LEWIS ST, 98, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x75; Charles Galewski to Rita, his wife, 216 West 94th St, 1-9 part, all title, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 9, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway; nominal.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,490, w s, 26.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80; E. Lowenthal & Son, Inc., to Alice Klein, 670 St. Ann's Av, Bronx, mtg $18,250, Sept. 7, 1917; $100

STANTON ST, 320, n w corner of Goerck St, 23x75; Bessie Kamber to Mark S. Rearden et al., 120 East Broadway, mtg $32,000 all liens, Dec. 31, 1917; attorney, John B. Pine, 63 Wall St.; $1

1ST AV, n e corner of 121st St, 25x74; John C. Heintz et al. to Nicola Cantalupi, 445 East 120th St., mtg $11,000, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $100

1ST AV, 1,814, e s, 75.5 ft s of 71st St, runs s 25x e 113, two courses omitted; Jennie Beck to Frank Beck, Inc., 2,850 Broadway, all liens, b. and s., c. a. s., Jan. 5; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway $1

1ST AV, 1,834, e s, 75.2 ft s of 72d St, 27x85; Bertha Unger to Gustav Pick, on the premises, all title, all liens, Jan. 7; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row; $100

2D AV, 194, e s, 125 ft n of 12th St, 16.11x78; 2d Av, 196, e s, 54.4 ft n of 12th St, 17.7x78; Helen Galewski et al, individually and as administratrix to Helen Galewski, 26 West 120th St, 1-3 part, and David and Charles Galewski, Gertrude Hamstin, Birdie Averett, and Estelle Rosenstein, each 1-9 part, all liens, Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway; $1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Galewski to Rita, his wife, 216 West 94th St, all title, 1-9 part, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 19, 1917; attorney, same $1

11TH AV, 502, s e, 74.1 ft n of 26th St, 24.8x100; Adolph H. Urban to Rudolph Springer, 2,327 Grand Concourse, mtg $18,500, Dec. 5; $1

10TH ST, 418-415 West, 1-3 part; 129th St, 160-164 West, 1-3 part, also bonds, stocks, &c., deed of trust; Margaret S. Dillard to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, mtg for life to pay first part and her mother, Margaret H. Stuart, and then to William C. Stuart et al.; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St.; $1

20TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9; Elizabeth Herb to Julia E. Sarah E., and John A. McMahon, at Mohegan Lake, N. Y., and Thomas M. McMahon, 616 West 182d St, mtg $14,500, Jan. 2; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway; $100

20TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 1st Av, 88x98.9; Rose Kornbluth to Julius Fischman, 194 Rodney St., Brooklyn, mtg $17,500, Aug. 7, 1917; attorney, H. C. Pollack, 51 Chambers St. $100

27TH ST, 313 West, n s, 148 ft w of 8th Av, 19.8x98.9; Mary Freeland to John Gordon, 1,400 Grand St, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $8,400, all liens, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; $1

31ST ST, 200 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; 25th St, 208 East, ½ part; 26th St, 237 East, leasehold; 31st St, 235 East, leasehold; also property elsewhere; Frederick W. Sherman and Robert A. Brown, 139 Engert Av, Brooklyn, and another, trustees, all liens; attorneys, Maerkle & M., 50 Broad St. $1

34TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 60x98.9; Harriet M. Leach to Lanier McKee, 152 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 28; attorneys, Hervey, D. & McK., 34 Nassau St. $1

49TH ST, n s, 286.8 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Monroe and Blanche Bauer to Sophie Bauer, their mother, New York City, all liens, March 19, 1910; attorney, Lewis M. White, 5 Beekman St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Sophie Bauer to Lewis M. White, 7 Beekman St, all liens, Nov. 20, 1917 .....$1,000

76TH ST, 432 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Avenue A, 25x102.2; Frank and Jennie Beck to Frank Beck, inc., 2,850 Broadway, b. and s.; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 B'way.; .$1

78TH, n s, 153 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Reginald G. Barclay to Bertha F., his wife, 5 East 78th St, mtg $125,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorneys, Gould & Wilkie, 2 Wall St.; .....Gift

107TH ST, 54 East, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Sarah L. Fladen to Jacob Levin, 171 Lenox Av, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Louis A. Sable, 51 Chambers St. .$1

120TH ST, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.5 to n s of old Manhattan Road, closed, x 18.7x114.3; Helen Galewski et al, individually and as administratrix, to Helena Galewski, 26 West 120th St, et al, each 1-9 part, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 14, 1917; attorney, David Galewski, 299 Broadway; .$1

121ST ST, 309 East, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 28x75.7, foreclosure; Louis M. Ogden, referee, to Milo R. Maltbie, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, subject to all taxes, &c., May 9, 1917; attorney, William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel $5,000

159TH ST, 509 West, n s, 79.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40.2x99.11; Harry W. Wood to Henrietta F., his wife, 70 Beechwood Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $41,500, Jan. 9, 1917; attorneys, Seabury, M. & L., 120 Broadway $1

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 125 ft n of 176th St, runs w 90.8x n 1.8x e 90.8 x s 1.6; Lawyers Realty Co. to Bernard F. Lynch, 49 East 98th St, Dec. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 180.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Sadie Gersten to 1,433 Charlotte St Holding Corporation, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1917; attorney, I. Kashare, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn .$100

FREEMAN ST, 800 and 811, n s, 60x90; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Magdalena Siemon, 2,973 Marion St, mtg $41,000, Jan. 8; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av. $1,500

HOME ST, s s, 110.3 ft e of Union Av, 1,203 e 113.2 x s 99.11 x s e 10.7 x s 5.1x w 134.10 n 110.11; Levi Z. Leiter, Mason, referee, to Wilton Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Dec. 19, 1917; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, ...$100,000

SAME PROPERTY; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $9,000, Dec. 20, 1917; same attorney $100

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, being Lot 113, map of heirs of Thomas Bassford, 50x112.8x50.9x118; 2,268 Washington Av Corporation to Agnes Holt, South Bethlehem, N. Y., mtg $35,000, Dec. 26, 1917; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 111 Broadway $1

WORTH AV, e s, adoining Lot 135, map of Mount Hope, runs e 150.6 to 15th, s x w 207.1 x w 150 to Irving Pl, Tompkins, referee to William A. Cameron, 220 East 196th St, Jan. 7; attorney, William A. Cameron, 190 Bathgate Av $10

3D AV, w s, 25 ft from n e corner Lot 33, map of Morrisania, 25x140; Ely Rosenberg, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Jan. 7; attorneys, R. & E. J. C'Gorman, 31 Chambers St. .$7,000

173D ST, 615 East, n s, 16.8x80.9; Joseph Rathgeb, Sr., to Joseph Rathgeb, Jr., 279 East 169th St, Dec. 11; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 149th St. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, e s, 141.3 ft se Catherine St, 25x½ block; Division St, 17 and 17½, s e, 193 feet e of Catherine St, 25x½ block, Jan. 8; Henry Phillips to Phillips-Jones Co., 829 East 134th St, $6,000 in installments of $1,000 to Dec. 31, 1920, 6 per cent., prior mtg $49,000; attorneys, Hirsh. N. & Reass, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn $25,000

1ST AV, 1,834, e s, 75.2 ft s of 72d St, 27x85; Nicola Cantalupe to John C. Heintz, 2,211 Broadway, and another, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

8TH AV, 878, store and basement lease, Jan. 5; Jacob Levine and another, to Harry M. Wiant, 11 Dick St, Jersey City, N. J., installments as per chattel R. P. O'Neil, attorney; consents, attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av. 59 notes, total $7,000

24TH ST, 430 West, s s, 483.4 feet e of 10th Av, 14.8x80, leasehold, Jan. 7; Daniel H. Barker to Francis J. Miller, extrx, 483 West 23d St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

25TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 feet w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9, Jan. 7; Julia E., Thomas M., Catherine J., (wife Thomas M. McMahon,) and Sarah E. and John A. McMahon to Elisabeth I. Herb, 315 Central Park West; due Jan. 1, 1921, interest as per bond; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway .$14,500

62D ST, 19 East, n s, 311.6 feet e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.5, Jan. 3; Henry Sanger Sandford to United States Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, due Jan. 1, 1921; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $30,000

72D ST, 146 West, s s, 351 feet w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, Jan. 9; Helen P. Renwick to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond...$10,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 52.10 ft n of 181st St, 26x100; Rose E. Meehan to Fredk Lutz, 817 East 175th St, Jan. 7, due Jan. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,500

CLINTON AV, w s, in division line, lots 14 and 13, map Mount Hope, 25x100; Christine Kleinkauf to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,440 Washington Av, Jan. 7, installments of 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

ELLIS AV, 2,029, n s, 25x108; Katie M. Bach et al. to Eliza A. Pepper, 188 West 89th St, Dec. 31, 1917, due Jan. 5, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

HOME ST, s s, 110.3 ft e of Union Av, 1,203 e 113.2x s 99.11 x s e 10.7x s 5.1x w 134.10 n 110.11; Wilton Holding Corporation to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 20, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $9,000

LOT 121, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Leon H. Hoag to Ella S. Hoag, 800 South Oak Drive, Nov. 15, 1917, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St. $1,700

LOTS 221, 223, and 277, map of Varian estate; Helen Nathan, Levin to Henry Levin, Edgecombe Av, Jan. 7, demand, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. D. Levin, 35 Nassau St. .$2,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 510.1 ft s of 2d St, 50.8x97; M. Kossuth, Sons & Co., Inc., to Thomas Burke, 450 West 37th St, Jan. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 33.10x106; N. E. Vail Co., Inc., to Josephine Kahrs, Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg. $3,200, Dec. 26, 1917, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. A. Southwick, 208 Broadway $2,640

VICTOR ST, e s, 100 ft s of Morris Park Av, 22x86; Peter Conti to Henry E. Siemer, 706 Westchester Av; Jan 8, due as per bond; attorney, Henry Siemer, 706 Westchester Av $2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HARLEM RIVER, w s, at pierhead line of 1890, n the n line of land City of New York to Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, 10 years, from Dec. 29, 10-year renewal at $24,100; attorney, Corporation Counsel $241,000

PIER 71, North River, near foot of West 31st St and shed with ramp leading from marginal wharf, as an approach with ½ bulkhead on n s; City of New York to Cunard Steamship Co., 3 years from date of completion of alterations, July 30, 1915; attorney, William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel $50,333.33

8TH AV, 873, store and basement; Elise Bachman to Charles Schuck, 500 West 145th St, and Harry M. Wiant, 500 West 145th St, 5 3-12 years, from July 1, 1914, 5-year renewal at $24,000; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av. $2,000

197TH ST, 288 to 294 West, all; West 193d St Garage Corporation to Oak Garage Corporation, 155 West 20th St, 15 years and 45 days from completion; attorneys, Leonard & M., 128 Broadway $21,000

253D ST, 206 East, third, fourth, and fifth floors and part of houses on roof; Frederick W. Seybel to F. W. Seybel Co., East 233d St, 3 years, from June 1, 1918, 3-year renewal attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St. $7,500

51ST ST, 231 and 233 East, all; Anton Halm to William R. O. Farrier, 851 East 163d St, 3 years, from May 1, 1918, 3-year renewal; address, 231 East 51st St. $3,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, s w s, 129.6 ft n w of Nagle Av, 40x180, and Arden St, s w s, 160.6 ft n w of Nagle Av, 40x130, two actions; Cora B. Rutherfurd against Brown Bros., Inc., et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, C. A. Sparks.

DELANCEY ST, n w corner Tompkins St, 150x150x irreg.; Lincoln Trust Co. et al. against Louis Marx et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

MOTT ST, 228; Frank W. Bruns against Ross Bocker et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. B. Hayes.

41ST ST, s s, 100.8 ft e of 2d Av, 15.11x97.7, and 41st St, 311 East, two actions; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Margaret I. Knight et al., amended foreclosures of two mortgages; attorneys, R. & E. J. C'Gorman.

73D ST, 211 East; George F. Broste against Hannah Dennett, as petition for foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

104TH ST, 202 East; Francis R. Appleton et al. against Max Moskovits et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt.

Bronx.

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 178 ft w of Jerome Av, 40x100; John P. Archer, as exr., against Amelia Schramm et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Friend & Friend.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.7 ft s w of Fordham Road, 75x126.6; Alfred Opdyke, as admr., against Edmund Francis Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carr & Carroll.

PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 366.5 ft s w of 207th St, 50.8x118.8; Johanna Kern against F. D'Onofrio, Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

31ST ST, 142 to 156 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against Wm. H. Seelch, owner; 31st St Garage Corp., contractor $6,847

Bronx.

CANNON PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Wright Ogden Co., Inc., against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal.....$1,437.05

CANNON PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of 238th St, 75x100; Wright Ogden Co., Inc., against Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc., owner; Victor Zambetti, contractor, renewal.....$654.04

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Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. B. Sllaby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4535.

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Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Charming Summer or All-Year Home,
best section of Huntington, near bay and golf club; dwelling 8 rooms, every convenience; garage; poultry buildings; large garden; fruit, shade trees and shrubs in abundance; large plot; bargain at $10,000; non-resident owner wants offer.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL HOME
Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow; 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. OWNER, 260 B'way, N. Y.. Room 500.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin, 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY $8,500
PERMANENT HOME
With Actual Riparian Rights to PICTURESQUE LAKES.
Ready to Live in Now.
Splendid commutation to N. Y. C.
Ten huge rooms, 2 tiled baths; artistically finished in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; all city conveniences; year-round outdoor sports; golf, boating, country club; good markets. This beats a city apartment, and for a little cash down can be bought by the money you now pay as rent. Write me; there are more and better things not told in this advertisement.
P. D. WORCESTER, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cortlandt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
LOFTS TO LET
From Feb. 1st
72-74 MADISON AVE., near 28th St.
50x100; 3 Elevators; Sprinkler. App'y on Premises or Your Broker.

All Show Windows
AUTOMOBILE SECTION
SECOND FLOOR (80x45)
Day & Night Service; Sprinklers.
244-250 West 49th St.
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BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

TO SUBLET
Desirable Office
Brunswick Building, 5th Ave.-26th St.
Sacrifice to party taking immediate possession. Inquire Room 1015.
TEL. MAD. SQUARE 784

Automobile Truck Sales Room
315-317 West 47th St.
GROUND FLOOR
Sprinkler Service; A1 Every Way.
Phone Bryant 2410

37 EAST 19TH STREET,
between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.
Three-story brick building—Store, two lofts and basement; two entrances; elevator; steam. Sale or rent.
P. B. Jennings, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

BRONX.
FLOOR—50x111—BRONX
Level with sidewalk, 15 Canal Place, near 138th St. For immediate occupancy. Cement floor, steam heat, near all railroads; rent $1500. Apply premises or Toop, Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pelham 2169.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
Ready February First.
9 to 17 Post Ave.
1 Block Dyckman St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 Rooms, $29-$47
Exceptionally large, light, well-planned apartments; every modern, up-to-date convenience.
Apply representative on prem., or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. St. Nich. 8910

THE FORT VIEW
854 West 181st St.
S. E. Corner Northern Ave.
Ideally located at prettiest part of Drive. Unexcelled view of Hudson and Palisades.
7 Room corner apartment, 2 baths, all improvements. $73-$85
Representatives on Premises, or
McDOWELL & McMAHON
1429 St. Nicholas Ave.
Tel. St. Nicholas 910.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
667 MADISON AVE.,
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
12 Rooms & 3 Bathrooms
This apartment is one of the most attractive in the city as to location, outlook, surroundings and furnishings.
Every Modern Improvement to facilitate easy housekeeping.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
Telephone Plaza 8594.

JUST COMPLETED.
The Nouvelle
APARTMENTS
95 West 91st St.
High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, and three rooms; $30 to $93, including maid service; references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT
1, 2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

Factory for sale; contains 10,000 sq. ft., with 40 H. Water Power; city conveniences; price $16,000. For particulars address F. B. Warner, (personal,) 98 Chambers St., city.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARAGE FOR SALE,
Owner will build garage 100x100 on corner Coney Island Av., one block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; very good location; easy terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Grand country home and eight-acre poultry farm; fine location; excellent buildings; price $6,500; complete description on request. H. G. McElheney, Cuba, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET
for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators, adapted to showroom; for sale, manufacturing price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Seventh LOFT; Perfect Light,
43-45-47 West 23d St.,
through to 24th St.
Modern fireproof building; two passenger and two freight elevators; no manufacturing. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, (311 West 58th St.)—Store, 22x100; double show windows; also basement, 25x100; splendid light offices. Apply on premises, or Rieser, phone Madison Square 5350.

In modern building, three lofts, 75x100 each, for light manufacturing; two passenger and one freight elevator. Wolfe, 225 West 39th. Telephone 6396 Bryant.

FOUR light floors to let in loft building, steam heat and elevator; apply on premises, 214 Fulton St. W. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Wilkins & Bull, Inc.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. —Every facility; rent $25.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.
About 950 square feet. Apply Room 1001 American Exchange Bank Building, Broadway and Cedar, or your broker.

Desk room in newly furnished office, stenographic, telephone service included; references unchanged. Apply Merton G. Gordon, Singer Bldg.

For Rent.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; will price, $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK.—$550 will buy beautiful 6-cylinder runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLACS.
SHOW WEEK SPECIAL.
During this week the Used Car Department will show a special line of REBUILT CADILLAC EIGHTS, both open and closed models.
This is a real opportunity to save money. These cars will be worth more money in the Spring than they are now being sold for.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
582 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Open evenings.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, TOURING.
Seven-passenger; guaranteed. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

DODGE Limousine Town Car; used four months. Mr. Gear, 149 West 49th St.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Four-passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; like new; must be seen to be appreciated. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1917, LIMOUSINE BODY.
Seven-passenger, new; owner going away; very handsome; bo reasonable offer refused. Phone Columbus 4948.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; only tires used since new. Myers & Stark, 1,750 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; limousine landaulet, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

CADILLAC.—$350 will buy my Cadillac landaulet; 4 new tires; 2 extras. 1,930 B'way.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHALMERS Master Six; special inclosed; motor body. Westinghouse shock absorbers; many extras; $600 quick buyer. 305 W. 59th.

CHANDLER limousine, like new; thoroughly guaranteed; bargain quick buyer. 305 West 59th.

CHANDLER limousine; very fine shape; $900. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FIAT "30," Fleetwood touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT limousine-brougham town car, perfect condition, fully equipped; cost $5,500; bargain, $1,000. SPENCER, Schuyler—2007.

FIAT 1916 7-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

FORDS.
1916 Runabut, demount. wheels, perf. cond., $185.
1916 Chassis, demount. wheels, good cond. $135.
1914 Touring, good condition, $125.
30 Other used Fords at attractive prices. Commercial bodies, used and new. Tires and tubes, standard makes. Less than dealers' prices.
Excellent opportunity for dealers.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx C. ity Auto Co., Inc., Ford Agents, 407 Bergen Av. Tel. 8061 Melrose.

FRANKLIN BARGAINS.
1917 Sedan, 1917 4-passenger; 1917 Touring, (Winter top;) 1917 Town Car; 1916 Berlin and Touring; 1915 Sedan and Touring; private owners changing; payments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

FRANKLIN, 1917, practically new, 398 miles; sedan top; cost over $2,700; can be purchased at sacrifice. Mr. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Phone 6832 Columbus.

FRANKLIN, 1917 sedan, elegant condition. Gage, 1,834 B'way. Columbus 6832.

HUDSON COUPE, 1917; practically new, fully equipped, guaranteed perfect; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Brougham; town car; wire wheels; like new. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

JEFFREYS 5-passenger Sedan, $750. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "38" landaulet; extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE "6-38" landaulet; like new $2,250. R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 limousine; original cost, $5,700; take $1,000. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landau, brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON, Model 41 touring, almost new; $750 will buy it. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,000 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell at once 1917 touring, fine condition; bargain. 1,930 B'way.

OVERLAND.—Want cash offer for my 1917 runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Late model 6-48 Packard brougham, sedan; lately overhauled, rebuilt and painted at a cost of $1,000; all equipped; 5 extra tires, tubes, robe, full set chains, tools; ready for the road. Al condition; any demonstration; $750. AM. METER CO., 501 West 47th St.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 2-38. FOR SALE, owner's property, CONDITION; TOURING BODY SEPARATE. TELEPHONE 5463-BROAD. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

PACKARD 1917 twin six; real bargain; owner wants quick action; offer wanted. Ask for Tuckey's car, 1,783 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 1-35, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PEERLESS TOURING, 1915; 6-48; high class seven passenger; like new; big reduction. HOLMES, 305 West 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P. CRANE-SIMPLEX (1917) limousine. PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 1-35. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "36," limousine; perfect condition; bargain. Telephone owner, 348 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, 48 h. p., late model, perfect condition. Phone Owner, Murray Hill 1200.

PIERCE ARROW 1918 limousine, also 1917 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 4-pass. phaeton; Locomobile, 1914, 38 limousine. Tel. Mr. Art, Mulberry 3240. 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

PULLMAN 1917.—Must sell at once on account of draft; Bosch magneto. Wolf, 891M Melrose.

R. & L. Electric town car, 1913 model; closed body, four seats inside, two outside; quiet colors; has had light service and is in prime condition; inspection invited; price, ready for use, $700. X 375 Times Annex.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guarantee. 150 West 53th St.

REO, 1916, Perfect mechanical condition, newly painted, five good tires, electric starter, complete equipment. A bargain.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

REO 1917, 5-passenger, with Winter top, convertible into sedan; mechanically perfect; any reasonable offer accepted. Gramercy 4024.

REO 1916 RUNABOUT,
like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 5052.

REO truck, with a long contract; good concern. Tel. 493 Astoria.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, 1916, newly painted; bargain; $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH.—$350 cash will buy my runabout; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SEDAN, 6-42 Kissel, built to order, Springfield body, wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers, slip covers; paint excellent; a handsome car in perfect mechanical condition; cost $4,000; will sell for $1,250. A 323 Times Downtown.

S. G. V. 1914 touring car; A1 condition; new tires. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

S. G. V. beautiful town car; latest model; bargain. Heman, 211 West 58th St.

SIMPLEX car, 38, for sale; fully equipped with Holbrook touring body and Fleetwood limousine body, in first class condition; will demonstrate. Telephone Coney Island 1151. Martin Peyser.

STEARNS KNIGHT limousine, 1917, 8 cylinder; this car is in practically new condition; interiors renovated, newly painted; lamps, fixtures, and accessories of the best; luxurious, roomy body; sold with FACTORY BRANCH BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS. — Late production; 8-cylinder brougham landaulet; excellent condition and appearance throughout; elaborate body construction; cost new $3,450; will sacrifice. O 41 Times.

STEARNS-KNIGHT coupe landaulet; just the car for lady or doctor; inside drive; bargain; in very good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Broad 1485 or Audubon 7591.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lanenfeld, 507 5th Av. Murray Hill 9851.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, 18 Series, De Luxe Model. Driven less than 1,000 miles and in perfect condition throughout. This is an opportunity to get new car service and appearance at second-hand value.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, thoroughly overhauled and repainted, like new in appearance and mechanical condition. $875.
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
1,291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 3-passenger Coupe, $750.
R. S. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; like new; $1,500. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT "84" coupe; wire wheels. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS KNIGHT brougham; need money; $750 cash takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS, new, 3½, 5, 7, tons, with military transport bodies, in export cases; discount. Columbus 9046. Room 66, 2 Columbus Circle.

GRD one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Y 263 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ TOURING; like new.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 PAIGE LIGHT "6" TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six Winter Top; make offer.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE Roadster; Winter Top; price $375.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $360.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO YORKS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 607-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1917 STEARNS "4-cyl." Limousine, (New.)
1917 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1917 PAIGE Touring; time payments arranged.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout, Wire Wheels.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 STUDEBAKER Touring, Model 17.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 BUICK Small Touring.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven-Passenger.
1914 MERCER Touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av. Cor. Franklin Av.
BROOKLYN.

COUPE.—Late 1916 Studebaker, six cylinder, with beautiful Willoughby 4-pass. inclosed body; rebuilt and in perfect mechanical condition, oversize tires, 2 extra mounted shoe tires, numerous extras. Lyon spring bumper; special mechanical improvements and equipment; cost over $2,100; will sacrifice for $1,075. A. B. Christie, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
Any car, new or used, purchased and sold for cash or monthly payments; absolutely no advance in price; your car accepted in part payment; valuable information provided on all cars. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS.

Franklin sedan and touring, Hudson limousine and touring, Buick touring, Stutz 4-pass., Dodge sedan; private owners; payments arranged. Gage, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 6832.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine, Rolls-Royce Winter body.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

CADILLAC, 1917, Sedan, Springfield body, convertible type, in perfect condition; wanted; cash payment. Address John 5110, M.

FRANKLIN cars bought, sold, or accepted in part payment for other cars; new or used. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Phone 6832 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Klimo Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 8958.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; also 7-pass. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 586.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousine, beautifully equipped; desirable party $75 weekly. Circle 4215.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7261. Muldoon.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 8575.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-J.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 West 52d. Columbus 9307.

Automobile Supplies.

BEAR ROBES, (pair,) handsome; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offer refused. Private Stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1900." "Prospers on Merit." 225 W. 57th St.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school." Telephone Columbus 302 W. 87th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 285 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 10 years of practical experience; would prefer cashier's position and assist with books. R 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, willing worker (experienced); understands double entry system. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, two years' experience, desires to connect with commercial concern. P 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, competent, full charge, $30. Jagust, 178 East 2d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; $20. A 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to take complete charge; $20. B. D., 2,914 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 5 years' experience, desires good connection; typist. A 330 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Experienced young lady wishes position as millinery buyer with large retail concern. Address H 88 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Experienced general office details; recommended. Miss Rodin, Madison Square 9235.

COMPANION.—Trustworthy, cheerful, refined, thorough knowledge of dressmaking desires position in or out of city; highest credentials. Plaza 1667.

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—On account of going South wish to place my two perfectly reliable servants, cook and chambermaid. Phone 5617 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CORRESPONDENT, capable handling large amount detail; executive ability; highest references. H 98 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1133.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, dresses, remodeling specialty; stylish; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 880 Meraingside.

ENGLISHWOMAN, refined, capable, educated, assist light household duties; desirable home; entire charge girl over 9; highest reference. Phone after 9, Audubon 1047, Apartment 8.

FILING COLLEGE graduate, experienced FILING. College graduate, experienced and competent; head of filing department of large corporation; salary $25 weekly. A 318 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE TUTOR, English subjects, Latin, French school; college preparation. Phone 9239 Bryant.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—College graduate; experienced in chemical laboratory; business experience; executive ability; salary $20 to start. A 317 Times Downtown.

LADY, speaking French and English, wishes position covering full charge and care of studio or small apartment; excellent references. H 60 Times.

MAID and seamstress, competent, speaking French and English, wishes position; excellent references. H 61 Times.

MODEL.—Millinery model; refined and attractive; desires position. K 106 Times.

NURSE, as much governess; best references of 5 years from last place; 26 years of age; Protestant. Apply to Henri, 67-69 West 44th St.

NURSE for one or two children; $35; young and good sewer; willing. Address Y. S., 621 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French; would like to place in good family; has been with me three and one-half years; one child; wages $50. Write to Miss J. Bruey, 341 West 30th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with all clerical duties; $13-$14. A 308 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; nurse, secretary, dictaphone operator; knowledge stenography; experienced. S 18 Times.

SALESWOMAN, driving her own car, wants good line to sell on commission to stores in Jersey suburbs; best references. O 401 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 24, 7 years' technical experience, desires position with reliable firm where she will have opportunity of exercising her ability; capable handling correspondence on own initiative. J. W., 3,525 Broadway.

SECRETARY, excepting stenography; accustomed handling people; bookkeeping, filing, typewriting, correspondence. H 104 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, woman, wide experience, initiative, ability; salary $20-$25. A 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer; salary, $22-$25; seven years' experience. Box 349 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Good knowledge bookkeeping; salary $18; six years' experience. H 107 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced, capable, conscientious; executive ability; $22. A 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Highly educated; above average; excellent grammarian; capable assuming responsibilities; conscientious, refined, intelligent; ten years' technical experience; highest credentials; $20. O 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, original thinker; high school graduate; 6 years' experience; handle difficult dictation accurately, rapidly; no clock watcher; $18. O 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; six years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; capable assuming responsibilities; reliable, ambitious, trustworthy; $18. A 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; quick, accurate, experienced; three days a week; mid-city location preferred; references. Address Miss Ivimey, 718 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, six years' experience general commercial lines; unusually competent; high school graduate; A1 references; $20. A 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, seven years' valuable business experience, seeks responsible position; highest credentials. K 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; seven years' experience; competent and conscientious; $18. A 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, three years' experience; references; charge of office; $15. A 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' practical experience in selling worker; references; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; American; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate; 6 months' experience; initiative; capable. A 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, patent law; $22 per week. Box 350 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, desires position 6 days a week; $15. Riverside 9463.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 26, ten years' experience, desires position; salary $18. S 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; familiar with machinery, engineering; $18. A 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge office work; $20. A 279 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem. * years' experience; $16. A 223 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, office assistant; good education, initiative; 2 years' experience; $16. A 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, (17,) recently completed a secretarial commercial course, wishes position as a beginner. Gross, 165 10th Av., Long Island City.

VISITING MAID to lady or grown children for few hours mornings or afternoons; Swiss French. 33 West 84th St.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; colored; references. Columbus 8129. Augusta Agency, 333 West 56th St.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class service. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BUSINESS GETTER,
experienced in selling and manufacturing, age 28, seeks position with a future; retail or wholesale. S 67 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; expert; American, 39; twenty years' commercial, manufacturing experience; thoroughly reliable, competent; $40. H 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 9685.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT. — Periodical audits; books opened, closed, and written up; trial balances, financial statements, &c.; moderate terms. R 28 Times.

ATTENTION!! EXECUTIVES.
CIVIL ENGINEER with eight years' design and construction experience on buildings, subways, industrial plants, &c., desires position as assistant to business or engineering executive; besides extensive knowledge engineering also familiar with business finance, accounts, administration, and management; honor graduate Columbia University; age 29; married; Christian; American; widely acquainted; opportunity desired rather than salary. A 329 Times Downtown.

BALLISTICO-MECHANIC, engineer, graduate of military college at Petrograd, Russia; broad knowledge of electrotechnics and chemistry; experienced in executive position; seeks assistant's position to executive, or position as engineer preferably in a factory that has or is considering opening branch in Russia. Y 267 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, 28, married, exempt, 10 years' experience, 7 years with present firm, modern accounting methods, highest credentials, desires to connect with progressive firm. R 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, thoroughly versed in modern methods, take full charge and render financial statements; married; exempt. S 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—20, well educated; 5 years' experience on double-entry sets; competent to take full charge; or as ledger clerk. O 385 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, (25,) thoroughly experienced, executive ability, desires reliable and permanent position. H 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; three years' experience; trial balance; knowledge stenography, typewriting; references. A 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—(20;) accounting student; trial balance, financial statements; $15. H 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) high school graduate, 2 years' experience; Spanish; salary $15. A 319 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge; highest credentials. H 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, desirous position; four years' experience; A1 references; college education. O 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, Wall Street and commercial experience, desires position. P 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, employed, offers services after 5; experienced controlling accounts. A 311 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colonel J. R. Howlett, being in the service, is anxious to secure a position for his chauffeur, who is a first-class French mechanic and who has been with him for 5 years. Telephone Madison Square 311.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, age 29, careful driver, good mechanic, 9 years' experience, reference, wants position; go anywhere. H. Swenson, 300 West 51st.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, in last employ seven years, desires connection with reputable family; careful driver, sober. S 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced, own repairs, wishes position; best references. Tel. Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position. Kossack, 321 E. 77th. 2035 Rhinelander.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; experienced driver, mechanic; competent in every respect. 508 West 145th St. Care of Fisher.

CHEMICAL AND DRUG BROKER.
Accustomed to buying and selling over the phone; would take charge of well financed house. A 296 Times Downtown.

CIVIL ENGINEER, technical graduate, desires position with builder or contractor; can invest several thousand dollars; give complete details in first letter. R 169 Times.

CLERK-CASHIER, exempt, desires work in retail line connection. H 86 Times.

COOK, Butler, Valet, General Houseworker.—Japanese. John, 23 West 60th St. Col. 8536.

COOK, Japanese, wants position in highest family, hotel, club. H 68 Times.

DOORMAN, office assistant; also experienced drug business; active, willing. Anderson, S 85 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Junior mechanical detailer and tracer. Schwartz, 234 Hart St., B'klyn.

EXECUTIVE and office manager open for position of responsibility; would consider taking charge of Western branch office; now employed as Asst. Supt. of large mercantile corporation; age 27; draft exempt; married. S 39 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT, Danish, married, one child, wishes position on private estate; willing to board help; experience; best references. Soren Nielsen, 3,185 Broadway, care Raymond.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, two years' business experience, desires position with chance for advancement. P 214 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB
where I can earn a living, learn a business, satisfy my employer; age 28, clean cut; 6 years' selling experience; reliable, systematic. H 102 Times.

LAWYER, fifteen years' experience, married, desires connection with corporation or firm, legal capacity; salary, $2,000. Box O 356 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, &c.—Real estate, building, repair, and upkeep manager and executive, direct employes, department orders, violations, &c.; exceptional experience; highest references. H 101 Times.

MAN, 32, desires position; god correspondent, long experience handling details in purchasing; now in department large concern. A 288 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, first-class, 17 years' experience, with 4 taxicabs, desires position. Mechanic, or rent repair shop between 50th and 59th Sts., Lexington and 10th Av. Lenox 1,102 Leroy St., N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 20 years' experience machinery, men, design, production, purchasing, sales; accept $40 if prospects good. S 16 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged, American, long experience in office work. Zilotte, 1,700 Bway. Col. 9300.

PRIVATE SECRETARY OR COMPANION.
Refined young man desires above position; educated, reliable, convincing recommendations. S 80 Times.

READY TO LAUNCH
NEW OR
REJUVENATE ESTABLISHED PROJECT

Capable executive and experienced organizer, at liberty Jan. 15; American; 40 years of age; in sound health; able to organize, enlarge, and inspire a sales force; can plan and direct comprehensive advertising campaign, indite forceful, convincing letters full of the necessary "ginger" productive of results; understands the meaning of diplomacy when occasion requires; accustomed to exercising judgment at periods when quick decisions are necessary; strong on detail; naturally systematic. O 184 Times.

SALESMAN.—I am a salesman and sales executive; have had twelve years' of successful experience, both as salesman on the road, increasing business through sales letters, and in handling salesmen; in short, I am a business getter, and I want to connect with an enterprising mfg. firm, who feel that little up-and-energy; what's needed in their selling department; good references; am 35 years old; married. S 26 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, married, desires opening where pay will be commensurate with production results; have been in business, war conditions necessitated giving it up. A 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of ability would like to connect with well-established firm; easy to adopt any line; have driving licenses for New York, New Jersey; best references. A 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years' successful selling experience; competent and convincing. P 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 37, desires connection any line or specialty; highest references; good personality; resourceful, energetic. S 17 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer, with unimpeachable record, is available immediately; war conditions; fitted by training to assume position demanding sound judgment, responsibility, fluency of speech and writing, and stenographic and accounting ability; age 29, single, exempt. S 55 Times.

SHIPPER, TRAFFIC MANAGER, (34,) 7 years' experience, department head, foreign, domestic trade; thorough knowledge terminal facilities, freight tariffs and claims; salary $2,000. Y 244 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) experienced, possess initiative, knowledge accountancy and correspondence; $20. S 37 Times.

SPANISH, French, German interpreter, translator; exempt, 26, single. Frenchman, S 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; 3 years' experience; capable; more than just a stenographer; advertising, publishing or newspaper business preferred; will consider other lines; $20-$25. A 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Unusual experience with well-known lecturers, capable, desires good connection; $15; excellent reference. A. 981 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 20 years; 4 years' experience; not afraid of long hours or hard work; accurate and reliable. S 40 Times.

TYPEWRITER, TECHNICALLY TRAINED young man, (25,) desires employment mornings, 8-12. What have you to offer? Y 251 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Swede, 28, English, college, commercial school, business experience, timber trade, typewriting, graduate masseur, wants position. S 15 Times.

WIDE-AWAKE concern which will appreciate the practical experience of a general sales manager, at present employed by a large corporation, and who wants to make a change for reasons which he can satisfactorily explain when interviewed, will find him in addressing "Confidentially," 1,185 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, honorably discharged from U. S. Army; capable office man; balance sheets, &c.; $22. O 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience double entry, trial balance; neat and accurate; salary moderate. O 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; competent; may take complete charge; salary $25. H 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, auditor; can take full charge; college education. S 29 Times.

BOY, (18,) desires position as office clerk; year's experience; references. P 208 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS GETTER, EXECUTIVE, ALIVE; CORRESPONDENCE, CREDITS, ADVERTISING; A1 RECORD. 21 TIMES.

CASHIER, &c.—Night work as cashier, bookkeeper, stenographer, or clerical work is desired by university student. Y 245 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
THE KIND YOU ARE LOOKING FOR; DISPOSING OF MY CAR AND RECOMMEND CHAUFFEUR EMPLOYED THERE YEARS; YOUNG, HONEST, MARRIED, TOTAL ABSTAINER, THOROUGH MECHANIC, COUNTRY-WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF AUTO HIGHWAYS; KNOWS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CARS. TELEPHONE 3300 GREELEY, OR WRITE S. PRATT, ROOM 908, 1 West 34TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, in last employ seven years, desires connection with reputable family; careful driver, sober. S 11 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced, own repairs, wishes position; best references. Tel. Rhinelander 3825.

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Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six average words to a line.

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents' Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	50c
Automobile Exchange	45c
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Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	50c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	45c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	50c
Help Wanted	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	50c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN wanted to sell semi-prepared food to hospitals, sanitariums, and similar institutions, schools, and convents; territory Newark and surrounding towns; salary and commission. S. Gumperts & Co., 220 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN acquainted with the toilet goods trade of Middle West wanted by house manufacturing established brand; replies treated with absolute confidence; excellent opportunity; salary or commission. Y 250 Times Annex.

SALESMEN selling printing and shipping room supplies can increase their income by selling McCourt Gummed Labels in rolls on commission basis. McCourt Label Cabinet Co., Bradford, Penn.

SALESMAN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbons; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address B. A., 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, South and Middle West; our line exclusively or as side line; negligees and kimonos; only those with large following considered; commission. Masrallah & Mesmer, 45 West 25th St.

SALESMEN.—Efficiency, book, stock or bond salesmen; only those who have been or are earning not less than $50 weekly; commission. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. See Mr. Field, 2 West 29th, Room 801.

SALESMEN.—Carry side lines ladies' neckwear, office and department stores; state experience, territory covered; commission only. M 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for children's dresses in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 63 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for children's dresses in silk and cotton, catering to office or retail trade in New York and vicinity; commission basis. O 63 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced brushes, bottles, glass, sanitary; gun rifle, pistol; high-grade manufacturer; commission; excellent chance. Brushes, A 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted for city and office trade to handle line of dresses; must have big following; commission basis. Redfern, 6 West 20th St.

SALESMAN, one who has established jobbing trade in boudoir and infants' novelties; salary and commission. American Art Novelty, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of novelty rosebud flower trimmings; one handling kindred line for Middle West territory; commission. M. W., 284 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, experienced, desired by New York medical and pharmaceutical preparation for the drug trade; write full particulars. S 22 Times.

SALESMEN for Middle West; the best line of wood lamps and silk shades on the market; commission basis. Address S. A. 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For popular line wash goods; all territories; commission. M 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced office appliances; side line; commission basis; ready seller. P 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit salesman for trade; liberal salary and commission. Apply to E. S. G., 11th floor, 12 West 17th St.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial cars; straight, liberal commission. 232 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALES PROMOTION MEN WANTED.—By manufacturer of nationally known high-class building equipment to enter class for technical road training and qualify for regular sales positions; pay begins immediately; offers excellent advancement for men of good education, not subject to military service. Give references and write for full particulars to IRON 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man, experienced in routing shipments, making cases, &c.; one who has been in electrical or hardware business preferred. Columbia, 226 East 144th.

SHOE SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale, State of New Jersey in particular Newark and surroundings; established trade; commission. M 313 Times Downtown.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST

MUST READ AND WRITE SPANISH FLUENTLY; NATIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. O 46 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young man, 20-24, who has knowledge of books; good opportunity to advance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, B. Mfg. Co., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; compensation according to ability. M 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By large electrical contractor; good opportunity for live wire. R. A., 909 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age about 20, knowledge bookkeeping; state nationality, experience, salary. S 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, $18, $14; law, $15; typist, $10, &c. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, a competent working janitor-superintendent, who has his own tools and is thoroughly competent to make all minor repairs to apartment house property; none but a high-class man considered. Apply after 2 P. M., Room 1804, 505 5th Av.

STOCKKEEPER.—First-class, one with automobile experience preferred. Rainier Motor Corp., foot of Farrington St., Flushing, L. I.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Silk Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMAN, new ill dividend-paying sulphur company; attractive commission proposition; salesmen to qualify for district managers.—Durell, Gregory & Co., 10 Wall St.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Apply to W. A. Baser, chief train dispatcher, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River, 132d St, Willis Av., Bronx.

AGENTS WANTED.

NURSERY AGENTS wanted for the best outfit in America; persistent men and women earn large commissions; paid weekly; investigate. Address Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A VERY SOUND INVESTMENT!

HUDSON VALLEY MUSLIN UNDERWEAR CO.'S 10 per cent. preferred stock; no bonds or mortgages outstanding; ample assets to secure stockholders; an A1 investment; established over fifteen years; one of Poughkeepsie's leading industries; reference, First National Bank; write for particulars or interview. HENRY T. HOAG, District Representative, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Three-story and basement; about 45,000 square feet; equipped with power plant, 150 H. P.; best location Brooklyn for obtaining help and shipping facilities; also five-story and basement modern loft building. Inquire Victor Mirsky, 60 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 656 Stagg.

GLASS WORKERS.

Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime. Double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers; high-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometers; steady positions; advancement.

MACHINISTS.

Thoroughly experienced all-around machinists.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced on general factory work; steady position, good pay.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education, $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL

87 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give the fifth concert of the season at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, Sunday evening, January 13, at 8:15. Works by Tschaikowsky, Davidoff, and Borodine rendered by Arkady Boerstin, Jacques Gordon, Jacob and Modest Altschuler, and Leo Levy. Admission free.

Take notice that I have this 8th day of January, 1918, separated from my wife, Sarah Myer, by mutual agreement, and will not be liable for any contracts made by her or in behalf of the children.

Louis Myer.

HELP WANTED—Male.

VISE AND BENCH HANDS, first class. Morgenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WIRE MEN

WITH EXPERIENCE ON AEROPLANE WORK PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; APPLY OR WRITE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN to represent me in United States; no salary, but commission, amounting to about $3,600; party must be good financial and responsible standing; address with credentials and full particulars, otherwise no attention given. S 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years old; life insurance company has opening; must be active, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, and not afraid of work; salary $600. O 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in the embroidery business; good opportunity for the right party. Apply at once to M. Hefti, 361 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a Wall St. bank; good opportunity for advancement. M 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience on cash-book work; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Room 606, 18 Park Row. See Mr. Rubel.

YOUNG MEN,
UNDER 21,
TO WORK NIGHTS ON RECTIFIERS.

WILL BE PAID
$10 WEEK WHILE LEARNING,
$18 WEEK WHEN EXPERTS.

CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.

(6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.)

YOUNG MEN.—Wall St. bank has opening for two young man, 16-19; state full particulars, &c. Box 36, Wall St. Post Office.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

ACCOUNTANTS, (two,) high-grade, experienced men in structural steel line; $2,000 per annum.

BOOKKEEPERS, (two,) experienced corporation men, on extensive voucher system; $1,500 per annum.

SUGAR ENGINEERS, (two,) thoroughly familiar with the sugar industry, and one man who has had some experience either in a sugar refinery or on a sugar plantation; salary, $2,400-$6,000 per annum.

WARNER & BROMLEY,
160 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, RAPID STENOGRAPHER, OVER 32, AMERICAN, $2000 UP.
SEVERAL BOOKKEEPERS.....$15-$30
COST CLERKS.....$15-$23
SEVERAL GOOD CLERKS.....$15-$23
SEVERAL STENOGRAPHERS.....$15-$30

CHIEF CLERK, railroad experience; salary commensurate.
STOREKEEPER, construction engineering, out of town; salary $1,800 month.
STENOGRAPHER and secretary, $1,200 per year.
FILE CLERK, drafting room, blue prints, salary commensurate.
BOOKKEEPERS, (2,) $20 a week.
JUNIOR CLERK, $12.
Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 Broadway.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Call from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, $30-$50; Spanish-Eng. steno., $35; French-Span. steno., $40; bookkeepers, $20; draftsmen, chemists, machine tool expert, clerks. Registration free.

BOYS.—Office and clerical work; clean-cut young fellows only; public or high school graduates; $7-$10 per week; advancement; Chelsea residents preferred; no fees. Public Employment Bureau, Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 185 West 28d St.

BOOKKEEPER, (cost,) $2,000; others, $18-$30; cashier, $25; purchasing agent; clerks, $12-$20; miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

DEPOSIT CLERK, $20; bookkeepers, $20, export, for East. Walter Agency, 51 Liberty St.

Instruction.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course, individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 46th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography 2 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Business Notices.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE UNDERsigned intends to purchase the shoe store, now being conducted by Dora Halpert, at No. 4,802 18th Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, and that all creditors or other persons having any claims against the said Dora Halpert are required to present the same within five days from the publication of this notice.

JOSEPH HOLLANDER,
315 East 6th Street,
New York City.

A RELIABLE CHICAGO FIRM, WHO HAS been engaged in the liquor business, is anxious to represent an Eastern firm who desires to be represented in the West. We are located in the Loop, and owing to the practical demise of our present business would like to engage in another line, keeping our present working force of seven intact. Y 220 Times Annex.

AUTO SHOW.—Company having greatest mail order organization in the country for things automotive, is interested in taking over for sale articles of PROVED merit to cover entire United States; responsible parties only. Address G 350 Times Downtown.

To manufacturers.—A number of adult females want some staple hand work to do at home, a short distance out of the city; prompt and responsible. P 219 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

Power press wanted, 2¼ to 3½ stroke, straight sided, 50 to 75 ton pressure, geared or not geared; state make, condition, price, &c Kraeuter & Co., Inc., 563-585 18th Av., Newark, N. J.

Beautiful, dainty lavalliere, diamonds and pearls set in platinum; cost $155 at Tiffany's; will sell for $100. "M. D.," P. O. Box 1938, New York.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Three kittens, six to eight weeks old, white, tiger striped or gray, to be used in the play, "The Heritage." Bring them this morning to Eugene Walter, stage door of the Playhouse, 48th St. east of Broadway, at 10:30 o'clock. $5 will be paid for each kitten chosen.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 389 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 80 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The War Department issued the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Schluster, Capt. R. E.
Grigsby, Capt. G. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Mahoney, A. W.	Willis, L. W.
Lacy, G. R.	Simonis, A. E.
Harris, C. A.	Gordon, O. A.
Lynch, D. B.	Savage, T. C.
Jones, L. P.	Coburn, H. R.
Grigg, E. E.	Byrne, W. R.
Adams, J. N.	Cox, C. G.
Little, G. T.	Hunt, R. B.
Smith, E. E.	Cohen, J. Y.
Gilmore, R. A.	Hunter, N. B.

Kobula, 1st Lt. S. F., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Scott, Capt. Z. J., and Shepherd, Capt. F. D., to Camp MacArthur with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.

Following to Felly Field with Av. Sec of Sig.C.:

Brown, Capt. W. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blessin, O. J.	Hooper, J. M.
Hustead, C. D.	Jones, C. B.
Byrd, A. G.	

Ewing, Capt. F. C., to Camp Beauregard.
Buie, 1st Lt. J. S., to Ft. Sam Houston.
McCullough, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Dix.
Nagle, Capt. J. F., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Wight, Capt. W. T., and Padgett, 1st Lt. T., hon. discharged.
Billings, 1st Lt. F., previous orders amended to read Maj.
Sunburnt, 1st Lt. W. I., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Taylor:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, J. K.	McGonigle, M. B.
Chumley, C.	Town, L. H.
Evans, R. J., Jr.	Wade, B. N.

Following to Ft. Logan H. Root:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cheseskin, J. L.	Ubil, G. B.
Hewins, W. W.	Wallace, J. M.
Hooper, J. S.	Zink, C. M.
Rydell, C. B.	

Peyton, Capt. H. A., previous orders revoked; to Camp Johnston.
Wood, 1st Lt. S. C., previous orders revoked.
Winemiller, 1st Lt. L. H., previous orders revoked; to Ft. Myer.
Tackett, Capt. J. R., and Robinson, 1st Lt. B. T., to Camp Shelby.
Hall, 1st Lt. G. M., to Camp MacArthur.
Kracaw, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Travis.
Plotz, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Johnston.
Drew, Capt. H. C., to Camp Dix.
Ulrich, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Des Moines.
Frothingham, Maj. C., Jr., to Camp Devens, vice Maj. L. Jones, M.C., relieved.
Smith, Capt. R. P., to Camp Lewis.
Celler, Capt. H. L., previous orders amended to Base Hosp. No. 3, New York, 1st Field Hosp. Armory, duty.
Bailey, 1st Lt. C. D., previous orders revoked; hon. discharged.
Howard, 1st Lt. M. G., and Moore, 1st Lt. H. B., to Camp Lewis.

Following to officers' school of oral and plastic surgery, St. Louis, for inst.; Lindsay, Capt. W. V.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hawkins, J. C.	Edwards, E. D.
Myers, G. M.	Braun, E. J.
Pfeifer, C. E.	

Following promoted to be Capts. in M.R.C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baggs, A. N.	Epting, E. E.
Davis, R. S.	Frith, L. H.
Edgar, J. C.	Kraft, R. W.
Kelly, J. L.	Allen, A. W.
Ridge, S. R.	Blatchford, H. W.
Sands, O. L.	Cressler, J. W.
Williams, L. J.	Dorr, J. C.
Cahill, G. F.	Johnson, S. S.
Coan, G. F.	Kelker, H. E.
Kramer, W. E.	Morgan, E. H.
Smith, W. L.	Piper, S. S.
Bird, T. B.	Tobias, H. W.
Burgheim, C. A.	Weary, M. C.
Dotterrer, C. B.	Alderson, A. L.
Fayen, E.	Bading, G. A.
Merchant, W. F.	Brent, W. L.
Sample, C. W.	Diemer, F. E.
Tunnell, S. W.	Gallagher, J. P.
Cadwalder, W. B.	Johnson, W. C.
Chenowith, E. B.	Lewis, F. D.
Heck, M. E.	Painter, J. C.
Palmer, C. B.	Rudolf, S. F.
Wright, F. S.	

Following promoted to be Majs. in M.R.C.:

CAPTAINS.

Aves, C. M.	Barbee, J. T.
Frothingham, H. H.	Goodman, F. R.
Lynch, W. W.	Maura, F. R.
Meyerding, E. A.	Spaeth, L. A.
Ogden, M. D.	Peyton, H. A.
Shea, W. E.	Simmons, C. B.

Crosbie, Maj. A. H., will report to Surg. Gen. for inst., then to Otisville, N. Y.
Smith, 1st Lt. G. C., and Snodgrass, 1st Lt. F. B., will report to attending surgeon, this city.
Daly, Capt. W. T., to Love Field, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Ewing, Capt. J. S., to Camp Johnston, Base Hosp.
Wilmer, Maj. W. H., to Hazelhurst Field.
Taylor, 1st Lt. S. T., previous order amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Greenleaf.
Selinger, 1st Lt. N. A., previous orders revoked.
Bowman, 1st Lt. G. W., to Camp Cody.
James, 1st Lt. J., and Schormann, 1st Lt. L. W., hon. discharged.
Gwathmey, Maj. L., to Neuro Surgical School, Phila., for inst.

Following to Camp Kearny:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cass, E. McD.	Greco, A. J.
Hayden, J. L.	Jenkins, W. G.
Moir, W. W.	Pellarin, J.
Perrill, I.	Riley, F. J.
Rose, C. A.	Vischi, G. J. I.

Hall, 1st Lt. F. S., to Camp Wheeler.
Peden, 1st Lt. J. C., previous orders revoked.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. L. H., to Ft. Leavenworth, with 7th Engs.
Humphreys, 1st Lt. D. W., and Jones, 1st Lt. E. L., to Ft. Sill School of Aerial Observers.
Grigsby, Capt. G. P., and Hunter, 1st Lt. W. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Grey, Capt. W. H., to Camp Sevier, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Moir 1st Lt. C. L., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Yankauer, Capt. S., and Oppenheimer, 1st Lt. E. D., to Base Hosp. No. 3, 1st Field Hosp. Armory, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR BUSINESS

of

John Wiederhold & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., established forty years, with highest reputation, due to death of partner and change of business, good-will, accounts, cloth, trimmings, necessary equipment, with certain sewing machines, are offered for sale; no made-up stock or old goods of any kind. Address above or inquire at office, 47 West 34th St., Marbridge Building, New York.

Partner wanted for wholesale ladies' garment and factory house; must have $500 to $2,000. O 78 Times.

FOR SALE.

Well-furnished boarding house; lucrative; west side. Box D. Z., 1,864 Broadway.

CATERER wanted in non-housekeeping apartment on Madison Ave., southeast corner of 78th St.

Will sell manufacturing and sales privilege in Europe; metal article. H 92 Times.

For Sale.—11,000 names women mail-order buyers. "T." Box 36, Station F.

Winter, 1st Lt. O. L., to Harvard Med. School for inst.

Following to Army Gen. Hosp. to be established at Lakewood:

Gittings, Maj. J. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Becker, C. F.	Ordway, W. H.
Holcomb, C. P.	Whittington, H. A.
O'Brien, T. W.	Wood, G. S.

Glat, Capt. R. D., and Green, 1st Lt. F. C., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Camp MacArthur:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hillmer, H. J.	Tucker, D. A., Jr.
Manbuso, V. S.	Van Vlack, H. G.
Page, M. W.	Webster, E.
Pippan, J. B.	Whitaker, P. W.
Tillett, W. S.	

Layne, Capt. P. C.; Schelling, Maj. H. L., and Brunckhorst, 1st Lt. F. O., to Camp Grant.

Following to Camp Meade:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Claridge, R. A.	Middlekauff, C. J.
Danrau, C. F.	Olstein, M. F.
Duffy, F. T.	Strauss, D. D.
Fenton, I. D.	Woodall, R. E.

Scholl, 1st Lt. A. J., Jr., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Conrey, 1st Lt. G. A., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Lane, 1st Lt. C. G., and Rothenberg, 1st Lt. S., to N. Y. Post Graduate Hosp. for inst.

Following to Camp Pike:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Johnson, R. A.	McLean, E. McC.
Johnston, C. J.	Meddaugh, J. L.
Jones, C. H.	Miller, W. P.
Lightner, R. E.	Pettit, R. W.
McCoy, O. F.	Riley, W. C.

O'Brien, Capt. J. P.; O'Brien, 1st Lt. W. A., and Watson, 1st Lt. C. E., will examine command at Ft. Screvin for tuberculosis, then to Ft. Caswell for same duty.

Following to Camp Bowie:

Fielding, Capt. G. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kelly, T. B.	Murr, P. A.
Reed, S. J. H.	Robinson, M.
Saunders, H. C.	Shoemaker, J. B.
Whitcomb, 1st Lt. O. J.; Littlejohn, Cont. Surg. F. S.; Mann, Cont. Surg. A. and Walker, Cont. Surg. A. G., to Ft. Crockett to examine command for tuberculosis, then to Jackson Barracks for same duty.	
Davis, Maj. C. E.; McLean, Capt. R.; Ewing, 1st Lt. H. M., and Berry, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Johnston to examine command for tuberculosis.	
Fletcher, Maj. M. M., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.	
Graham, 1st Lt. J. M., to Ft. Riley for inst.	

Signal Reserve Corps.

Williamson, 2d Lt. W. J., and McKay, 2d Lt. N. M., to Camp Vail.
Shepard, L. H., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. of R. C., and assigned to Portland, Ore.

Donovan, F. B., appointed to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., R. C., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Burnside, M. C., appointed to be Capt. in Av. Sec., R. C., and assigned to Love Field.

Following to Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sharpnack, J. W.	Hayes, J. B.
Anderson, R. W.	Andrews, H. E.
Hampton, C. H.	Barnes, F. W.
Campbell, D. C.	Greer, J. F.
Cramer, J. M.	Crawford, J. V.
Ingram, C. L.	Woods, C. J.
Crisler, W.	Culp, H. C.
Davis, H. K., Jr.	De Golyer, G. C.
Dennis, C. G.	Grupe, G. G.
Kenyon, W. S.	Kritser, J. S.
Lyons, T. B.	Mallory, C. C.
Piricsky, J.	Sloane, C. E.
Zapf, W. J.	

Blanchard, 2d Lt W., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Elliott, Capt. C. M., to Portland, Ore.
Blood, 2d Lt. F. LeR., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bedford, 2d Lt. C. O., to Selfridge Field.
Campbell, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Sevier.
Allen, 1st Lt. W. D., to Ft. Sill.
Walker, 1st Lt. L., to Morrison, Va.
Reed, 2d Lt. S., to Park Field.
Newton, 2d Lt. J. T., to Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit.

Following to Camp Vail:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Azzopardi, A.	Dozier, E. Y.
Wheeler, G. O.	Scheidell, E. C.
Butler, O. L.	Bufford, S.
Gowdy, R. S.	Williamson, H. M.
Wright, N. M.	Kunts, H. B.
Perry, R. T.	

Following to Rockwell Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barton, J. F.	Howard, E. P.
Bogle, W.	Leggett, K. C.
Elliott, J. T.	

Reid, 2d Lieut. C. L., will report to Chief Sig.Off.
Hubbard, 1st Lt. T. H., and Todd, 1st Lt. V. W., to Garden City.

Following to Camp Vail for inst.:

Groh, Capt. B. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Deming, H. H.	Smith, M. L.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Morgan, O. G.	Sherwood, W. R.
Davidson, C. M.	Zieka, G. W.
From, C. C.	Paul, I. P. H.
Lyons, C. W.	Collins, J. S.

Hanby, 2d Lt. B. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Following of Av.Sec. to Army Balloon School, Omaha:
Gribben, 1st Lt. P. D.; McCracken, 1st Lt. O., and Murphy, 1st Lt. R., to Army Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
Loudon, 1st Lt. P. W., and Blessley, 1st Lt. W. N., to participate in aerial flights.
Townsend, 1st Lt. E. M., and Bratton, 1st Lt. W. N., to Garden City.
Kuen, 1st Lt. W. B., to Gerstner Field.
Carothers, 1st Lt. P. N., to Atlanta.
Hart, 2d Lt. A. L., to Little Silver.
Reck, 2d Lt. W. M., to Morrison, Va.
Butler, 2d Lt. W. L., assigned to 356th Inf., to Camp Dodge for training.
Smith, 2d Lt. V. A., to Portland, Ore.
Meade, 1st Lt. E. K., to Washington.

Following to Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bates, W. P.	Griffiths, W. B.
Schweser, H. G.	Butner, C. E.

Following to participate in flights:

Alexander, F. E.	Cleary, C. J.
Creighton, N.	Dunn, F. S.
Ellis, R. E.	Johnson, W. J.
Moore, Cont. I. H., will report to Qm. Gen.	
Leisenring, Maj. F. S.; Evans, 1st Lt. R. C. F., and Dunlop, 1st Lt. W. G., to Baltimore, Md., re Qm. Mech. Shop Unit 806.	
Bailey, Maj. G. F., to Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of Motor Convoy Service.	
Niebling, 2d Lt. G. F., Jr., to Philadelphia as asst. to Depot Qm.	
Perkins, Maj. G. F., will report to Qm. Gen.	
McCarthy, Col. D. E., to Ft. Sam Houston as Qm. of South. Dept.	
Hart, Col. W. H., to Jeffersonville, Ind., and assume charge under instructions of Qm. Gen.	
Wood, Col. W. S., will report to Qm. Gen.	

Cavalry.

Smalley, Maj. H. R., previous orders revoked. Following relieved from assignments and will proceed to the U. S., reporting to the Adjt. Gen.:

Casteel, Lt. Col. D. T. E.

CAPTAINS.

Cocks, A. R.	Smith, H. J. M.
Grimes, W. M.	Kirst, A. J.
Weriebe, 1st Lt. G. W.	

Bailey, Temp. 2d Lt. W. J., to Baltimore, Md., reporting to recruiting officer as his asst.
La Guardia, 1st Lt. L. G., will report to Cmdg.Off. of Headquarters Troop, 3d Div.

Corps of Engineers.

Cronin, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders revoked.
Murphy, Temp. 2d Lt. J. J., to Washington Barracks with replacement troops.

Infantry.

Lawson, 2d Lt. R. A., 122d, to Army Gen. Hosp., Mt. Hayward, for treatment.
Cassell, 1st Lt. W. E., Cal. N.G., previous orders amended to read "Arizona."
Black, 1st Lt. J., to Camp Dodge.
French, Capt. M. O., installed with Av. Sec. of Sig.C., temporarily, with rank of Maj.
Cook, Maj. F. A., 41st, transferred to 7th.
Hartley, 1st Lt. H. J., N.Y.N.G., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.
Yost, 1st Lt. Irvin H., previous orders amended to read Yost, 1st Lt. Ervin H.
Trout, 1st Lt. G. E., N.J.N.G., hon. discharged.
Lewis, Maj. G. C., relieved from 63d and assigned to Commander, 38th.
Young, 1st Lt. S. H., 20th; Smith, 1st Lt. A., 21st, and Lutes, 1st Lt. L., 21st, transferred to 38th.
May, Capt. C. H., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Seymour, Maj. L., 1st Inft., N.Y.N.G., hon. discharged.
Bigelow, Col. M. O., to Camp Doniphan.
Glauner, Capt. C. F., 154th, appointed to the grade of 2d Lt. in C.A.C. of N.A.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Erkenbrack, 2d Lt. K. B., to home.
Mason, 2d Lt. W. J., to Camp Greene as aide de camp on staff of Brig.Gen. Hunter.
Wheeler, 1st Lt. R. W., will report to Chief of War College Div.
Martin, 2d Lt. J. P., hon. discharged on acct. of physical disability.
Jackson, 2d Lt. R. E., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Hoisington, 1st Lt. E. M., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for training as pilot.
Dalzell, 1st Lt. A. H., to Meadville, Penn., to investigate a charge of embezzlement of Y. M. C. A. funds against Pvt. H. B. Barnes, 25th Engs., thence to his proper station.
Bryan, 2d Lt. W. T., hon. discharged.

Following assigned to active duty and will proceed to Camp Greene:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Atwood, F. M.	Babbitt, D. C.
Brandt, J. T.	Campupiano, J. C.
Johnson, K. C.	Jones, P. D.
Lyons, T. F.	Loughlin, J. F.
Willett, H. P.	Peacock, R. H.
Perkins, L. R.	Pratt, J. R.
Randall, H. R.	Flynn, R. G.
Rickart, F. H.	Schlosberg, R. T.
Sherman, M. C.	Sullivan, A. W.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Sheridan:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barnidge, T. L.	Epstein, L.
McGrath, E. M.	McConnell, H. R.
Kansfield, J. J.	Sullivan, F. C.
Wekenman, C. W.	

Bodine, 1st Lt. R. L., and Wagner, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Shelby.
Rossman, 1st Lt. L., previous orders revoked.

Coast Artillery.

Following to School of Fire, Ft. Sill, for inst., then to their stations:

Marshall, Maj. G.; Englehart, Capt. A. F.; Sackett, Capt. W. H., and Wertz, 1st Lt. W. W., to School of Fire at Ft. Sill for inst.
Lowell, 2d Lt. H. B., appointed to N.G., and assigned to Camp Kearny.
White, Maj. H. C., R.C., to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.
Byrne, 1st Lt. J. J., and Taylor, 2d Lt. C. C., R.C., relieved from assignment to 57th.
Terry, Capt. D., R.C., assigned to 58th, vice Capt. A. L. McKenzie, N.G.
Carter, Maj. H. R., N.G., assigned to 68d, and Maj. F. H. Phipps, Jr., relieved from that asst.
Campbell, 1st Lt. J. T., and Garvin, 2d Lt. R. B., R.C., relieved from present assignment and assigned to 57th.
Barrett, Capt. M. K., Jr., to Coast Defenses of Galveston.
Martin, Capt. J. B., to Coast Def. of Boston.
Peterson, Capt. J. C., will report to Cmdg. Off., Headquarters and Military Police, at 8th Div.
Warren, 2d Lt. W. H., to Coast Defenses of Boston.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

The following will report to Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Falk, M. S.	Coolidge, J. L.
Bruce, R. A.	

CAPTAINS.

Perkins, T. H. D.	Ewell, A. W.
Garrett, H. S.	Allen, A. H.
King, E. P.	Chance, T. M.
Miller, M. C.	Crosthwaite, J. L., Jr.
Root, R. K.	Wright, R. E.
Kerwin, E. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Scott, S. S.	Findeisen, J. O.
Estabrook, H. A.	Herring, D. G.
Reddersen, E. E.	Chapman, W. H.
Wallace, J. M. H.	Kempsmith, R. W.
Parsons, S. S.	Beele, H. M.
Sackett, J. McB.	Allen, J. B.
Hargreaves, J. H.	Miller, R. F.
Himmelein, H. T.	Schulle, C. W.
Marshall, W. D.	Stevenson, J. G.
Charles, J. S.	Kearney, J.
Penfield, M. C.	Shepard, W. J.
Hall, B.	Moore, C. J.
Westervell, R. E.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Blumenfeld, R.	Filbert, G. B.
Oliphant, A. C.	Graham, W. F.
Bell, A. K.	Woods, R. W.
Hancock, J. J.	Giroux, L. M.
Curtis, J. E.	Adams, J. F.
Wilson, J. E.	Budde, E. C.
Osterhout, H.	Ach, L. R.
Chamberlain, O. V.	Talbot, W. E.
Cooksey, D.	Huntley, W.

SPREAD WILSON'S SPEECH.

Security League Will Distribute It Among Foreigners in America.

The translation of President Wilson's message to Congress into foreign languages as a means of getting America's war aims before the foreign-born citizens of the country, was decided upon by the National Security League at a meeting yesterday. It will be put into German, Russian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Yiddish, Hungarian, and Polish for circulation in pamphlet form.

Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, as Chairman of the committee on the $1,000 prize being offered by the security league for the best suggestion as to a method for getting America's war aims before the German people, reported that the contest was being widely advertised, and that a large number of suggestions had been submitted.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—In taxicab, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Waldorf, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, about 6:30, blue-beaded lady's bag, with scroll of white and gold beads, containing one long diamond bar pin, in small chamois bag; also diamond bowknot pin, pinned to the lining of the bag; also pair of pearl-mounted opera glasses. If finder will return same to Cashier, Snow's, Ltd., 17 Battery Place, liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST.—Between Cafe Lafayette, Knickerbocker Hotel, and Metropolitan Museum, on Dec. 27, two diamond rings, set in platinum; one ring of 3 large diamonds, the other 2 small diamonds and a sapphire. Liberal reward if returned to C. S. Sims, 32 Nassau St.

LOST.—DIAMOND BRACELET. $100 reward; diamond bracelet, platinum setting, between Palais Royal and Martha Washington; probably taxi; return Room 1211, 29 East 29th St. L. R. De Cravioto, Madison Square 6500.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff, with brown fur cord and brown satin lining, either on 5th Av. or bus between 42d and 33d Sts., or going to Waldorf Hotel, about 6:15 P. M. Monday, Jan. 7. Return to Stetson Shop, 5 East 42d St.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot brooch, with pearl pendant, mounted in platinum and gold setting, Tuesday night, probably at or near Palais Royal; a considerable reward; no questions. Telephone 9097 Schuyler.

LOST.—Dec. 27 or 28, box containing cameo and pearl locket; with chain, string of white coral beads, and silver lavalliere; $50 reward; no questions asked if returned to desk of Hotel Wallick, Broadway and 46d St.

LOST.—Leather pocketbook with gold rim, Stern's, or 5th Av. and 40th St.; contains $50, cards with name and address; reward and no questions asked if returned to 497 River St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST.—Presumably in taxi, Sunday night, between the Rivoli Theatre and 307 West 79th St., a gold mesh bag, containing small change. Reward. Return to 519 West End Av., care of Keighly.

LOST.—Liberal reward return of gold watch marked O. C. in blue enamel, platinum chain with pearls, gold knife and pencil, lost in or about the Waldorf, between Dec. 22 and Jan. 5th. Cashier, Waldorf.

LOST—Lady's black leather bag containing check, cash, and watch, between McCreery's and 23d St. elevated station; reward. Return to 70 West 49th St.

LOST.—Between Fulton and 181st Sts., Broadway, lady's platinum, 2 diamonds and pearl ring; liberal reward, no questions asked. Charles H. Smith, 374 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold link bracelet, studded small diamonds, skating Prospect Park lake, Dec. 13. Murphy, 11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Two diamond and pearl pendants; diamond and pearl in each, set in platinum. Finder kindly return to H. M. Freyderman, 880 East 3d St., Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST.—Hudson seal melon-shaped muff, lost in taxicab or near Vantine's or Bonwit Teller. Reward. Mrs. McLean, 131 E. 66th. Plaza 3450.

LOST.—A gold meshbag, last Friday, on 5th Av., between 40th and 46th Sts. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST.—Wednesday, between Plaza Hotel and 45 East 62d St., about 1 o'clock, Hudson Bay seal shoulder cape. Kolinsky collar; $25 reward. Mrs. Robert Waller, 45 East 62d St.

LOST.—Yellow diamond ring, two smaller diamonds on either side of yellow diamond, and 14 diamond chips, set in platinum; liberal reward. N 133 Times.

LOST.—Saturday, Grand Central subway station, velvet bag containing money and eyeglasses; liberal reward. Baumgarten, 1,419 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Dec. 27, matinee Colonial Theatre, blue beaded bag containing silver coin purse, silver pencil, valued keepsake; liberal reward. Return Box Office, Colonial Theatre.

LOST.—Wednesday, on Broadway, between 50th and 47th Sts., brown beaded purse containing bills. Cash reward. Telephone Schuyler 2964.

LOST.—Man's silver wrist watch at or near West 83d St., Post Office, Tuesday evening; liberal reward if returned to 154 West 85th St.

LOST—Mink neckpiece in Black and White taxi, on Saturday night from 9 to 10, going to Little Hungary Restaurant; reward. O 52 Times.

LOST.—Pocketbook, containing double diamond ring, Jan. 1, on Newkirk Av. station, Flatbush; reward. 612 West 148d St. Sanford.

LOST—Pin, dark blue stone, surrounded by pearls, Friday night. Return 106 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Saturday in 5th Av. bus, brown muff, baum marten fur; reward. F. Robertson Jones, 137 East 66th St. Plaza 9279.

LOST.—Black fur barrel muff, Wednesday matinee Eltinge Theatre; reward. F. C. Hansen, Weehawken, N. J. Union 4498.

LOST.—Fisher fur scarf between East 46th Street and 76th Street; reward. Return Shea, 123 East 70th Street.

LOST.—Brighton Beach elevated, evening Jan. 1st, sealskin muff. 333 East 15th, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Moleskin muff, at Empire Theatre, Saturday matinee; reward. Return to Apartment 3A, 600 West End Av.

LOST.—Gold eyeglasses, 38th St. or 5th Av.; reward. Cardwell, 77 Downing St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—A Kolinsky cape, at the Audubon Theatre, Jan. 6; reward. M. Rothstein, 501 West 180th St.

LOST.—Wrist watch, oblong shape, sapphires and diamonds, black ribbon band; lost a week ago; $50 reward. Phone Plaza 8189.

LOST.—Mink scarf, Sunday night, between 140th-136th or in taxi; liberal reward. 600 West 136th St.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 11D, 350 Park Av.

LOST—Silver wrist watch, Sunday, at Van Cortland Park; reward. Phone 402 Astoria.

LOST.—Brown muff, baum marten fur, Saturday, in bus. Reward. Jones, Plaza 9279.

LOST.—Gold initialed fob, I. B. L. Reward. Leopold, 550 West 144th St.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of a pigskin wallet and contents, lost in Hudson Terminal or Manhattan Transfer Saturday evening, Jan. 5. Return to L. W. Hallock, Room 1261, 50 Church St., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD.

Diamond wedding and solitaire engagement ring, lost in Stanley's wash room; owner grieves over loss; full value given. Call Mrs. James M. Hines, (owner,) or Cashier, Hotel Martinique.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Silver fox muff, Friday afternoon, Arnold, Constable & Co., on way to subway, or in subway; no questions. Telephone 97 Columbus, Well, 50 Central Park West.

$350 REWARD.

Return diamond brooch, set in platinum, lost Jan. 5 between the Cocoanut Grove and 47th St. and Madison Av.; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

$300 REWARD for return of onyx and diamond bow-knot brooch, lost Saturday, Dec. 29, between 50th St. and 5th Av. and Fulton Theatre. Charlston & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—On New Year's Eve, gold watch and fob; identify by letter. W. P., 39½ Washington Square.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—136th St., near Broadway, a brown Pekingese dog; answers to the name of Ching; reward. F. C. Baggs, 830 West 136th St.

NO MONEY NOW FOR WEST SIDE PLAN

Craig Tells Improvement Commission Funds Are Needed for School Purposes.

HAS A REFUNDING PLAN

Controller Says He Deplores City Debt Limit Talk—Favors Tube to Aid Freight Congestion.

Controller Craig, testifying before the West Side Improvement Commission yesterday, said he was in favor of a six-track subway under Tenth and Eleventh Avenues as far south as Canal Street, for the transportation of freight, and that it should be operated by the city so that all railroads would have equal access to it. If this plan was carried out, he said, he believed the city need not fear that the present congestion of freight would be duplicated.

Such a plan, he declared, would be sufficiently elastic to permit of its extension by a system of platforms and terminals, to meet the growth of the city's population and business. Eventually it might be found advantageous to connect this subway with various sections of the city by underground roads, he said. Asked how much a subway as the one proposed would cost, Mr. Craig said that his office was preparing a refunding plan which would permit an increase to $125,000,000 of the city's debt limit. He said the city's debt limit would ordinarily not be more than $65,000,000 in the current year.

This plan, Mr. Craig explained, would be submitted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by the Corporation Counsel for approval. To increase further the financial means of the city Mr. Craig referred to a plan, now under consideration, for exemption from the debt limit of all corporate stock. The Controller said he deplored the constant discussion of the city's debt limit, and declared that this talk was largely responsible for the fact that the city would not be able to borrow any more money for less than 5 per cent.

Much money was needed for educational purposes, he said, and this was the more pressing need, because, in his opinion, any person who would deprive the people of all possible educational advantages would be a public enemy.

In reply to questions, Mr. Craig said that the city should not give in fee any of its property to the New York Central Railroad or to any other corporation, but that a franchise should be granted to the railroad for a period of ten years, with the privileges of four renewals for the same term. Commenting on the present claims of the New York Central Company to the ownership of certain lands and rights, Mr. Craig suggested that in the event of the Government acquiring the railroad the company might demand compensation for lands and rights conveyed to it by the city.

Mr. Craig, in referring to the value of the waterfront, said he thought it should always remain in the possession of the city, and that piers should be built and leased to the railroads. Each pier, he stated, should yield an annual rent in normal times of $5,000. Mr. Craig did not think that at the present time the city could do more than to compel the New York Central Company to improve its method of handling freight by utilizing some of its unused land. Asked what he thought of a tunnel under the North River, the Controller replied that a tunnel or tunnels were desirable and would prove of great advantage.

No date was set by the commission for a future hearing.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday authorized its President to appoint a committee to consider the west side situation. A former committee had considered the matter and reported, but since then it had assumed such a wider scope that the appointment of another committee was deemed advisable.

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Life

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BRAINS

On the Cover:
"Souvenirs for Susie."

Life

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